

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; but upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the age must ultimately depend.—*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*
As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay, with the greatest Effect, the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the course of a short excursion during the last summer, I spent a few days at Parkgate; and was tempted, by the invitation of a few friends whom I found there, to join them on a projected visit to the celebrated spring of St. Winefred, at Holywell. We crossed the estuary of the Dee in one of the packets which sail between that place and Flint; the morning was beautifully serene, and not a wave ruffled the smooth surface of the water: the passage was of course tedious, and we made progress only by the labour of the oars. This, however, allowed us time to observe the surrounding scenery; from the middle of the river we saw distinctly, on our left, the mouldering tower of Chester cathedral, and the more prominent features of the city, Beeston hill and castle, the Pecktorton hills, &c.; and, to the right, the island of Hilbree, rising out of the sea, at the extremity of the peninsula of Wirrall. As we approached the Welsh shore, the ruins of the castle, whose foundations stand upon a rock, which is daily washed by the tide, and the numerous lead works in the neighbourhood, formed a conspicuous foreground to the verdant hill behind, and gave a degree of interest to the small, and otherwise insignificant, town of Flint.

The form of the castle is a parallelogram, with circular towers at the angles; and adjoining it are several detached parts, which shew it to have been extensive. The date of its erection seems doubtful; Camden says it was begun by Henry the Second, while Leland attributes it to Edward the First. It is now a ruin, devoid of interest, and remarkable only for the strength and thickness of its walls, which are built of a yellowish ocre-coloured stone, interspersed with undulated veins of a harder substance,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 280.

which the hand of time and the spray of the ocean have now rendered prominent, by decomposing the surrounding softer parts; and have given it the appearance of being sculptured out into honeycombs, and other fanciful forms, in very fine workmanship. The *Hordeum maritimum* grows upon them.

Behind the castle stands the county gaol; it is of soft red sand-stone, and was erected in 1785, as appears by an appropriate and well-written inscription on its front, attributed to the pen of that celebrated naturalist and traveller, Thomas Pennant, whose residence was upon his paternal estate at Downing, a few miles from this place. The church is a small and uncouth-looking edifice; and its low wooden steeple or turret, and retired situation at the extremity of the place, strongly impress the idea that it belongs to a remote English village. The new-made graves were planted round with sprigs of box and laurel, which, while they indicated the abodes of death, appeared as so many cheering emblems of immortality, and triumphantly alluded to that eternal spring which shall succeed the winter of our existence.

Seeing nothing to detain us in Flint, our small party engaged a chaise to take us to Holywell, a place which has obtained its name, and is rendered famous, by the wonderful stream, called St. Winefred's Well, which rises out of the ground at the foot of the hills that surround it. The first part of the road lies along the beach, and in high tides is often overflowed. It is composed of the calx or scoria from the smelting furnaces, which is only suffered to remain upon it till it is ground small, when it is taken up, and again submitted to the action of the fire. By this operation an additional quantity of lead is extracted from it, and the road is constantly supplied with a hard material; it is nevertheless,

theless, from its low situation, and there being consequently no fall for the water, very liable to be cut up. When the tide is out, a flat muddy marsh extends for a considerable distance upon the right, for the most part destitute of vegetation, and tiresome for the eye to rest upon. The only plants I saw upon its margin, as we passed quickly along, were the *Salicornia herbacea*, marsh samphire), *Statice armeria* (common thrift), and the pretty *Arenaria marina* (sandwort); the ashes of all these afford a very good alkali, or kelp, used in making soap and glass. About a mile farther, upon the hedge banks on the left, I observed the beautiful *Chlora perfoliata*, and the showy *Campanula trachelium*; the former rarely expands her bright yellow blossoms, unless invited by the presence of the sun.*

For the last two miles the road ascends, and winds through a pleasantly diversified and fertile country; the whole of it is rendered more interesting to a stranger from the many lead-works scattered along it. Lord Grosvenor is one of the principal proprietors, and derives from them no inconsiderable proportion of his princely fortune. The shapeless and almost dilapidated ruins of Basingwerk abbey stand upon the high ground on the left, and are almost lost amidst the surrounding wood. Before the general havoc which overwhelmed these establishments at the Reformation, it must have been a conspicuous object from the surrounding

* As far as I had an opportunity of judging, this side of the estuary is not so rich in plants as the Cheshire shore. In the neighbourhood of Parkgate, besides the more common ones, I gathered, *Anchusa sempervirens*, *Gentiana pneumonanthe* and *campestris*, *Eryngium maritimum*, *Apium graveolens*, *Statice limonium* and *reticulata*, *Chlora perfoliata*, *Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*, *Silene maritima*, the elegant *Euphorbia exigua*, very small, *Chelidonium glaucum*, *Geranium sanguineum*, and *Aster trifolium*; besides the *Thalictrum minus* and *Glaux maritima*, both in seed. The tide throws up great numbers of that singular animal production the *Medusa capillata*, or sea nettle, some of them eight or ten inches in diameter across the disc. The genus forms one of the connecting link between the animal and vegetable kingdoms; this particular species very much resembles a large semi-transparent gelatinous fungus, and is edged with an undulated fringe of the most lively purple. In the stones on the shore are some zoophytes.

country, as its scite commands a view of the sea, a considerable part of Wales, the opposite coast of Cheshire, Hilbre island, the Lancashire hills, &c. But the hand of Time, which insensibly accomplishes the greatest revolutions, and overturns the proudest monuments of man, has reduced it to a heap of mouldering walls, which the clasping ivy in vain attempts to hold together. St. Winefred's Well springs in the lands formerly belonging to this abbey, and, after running through its grounds, empties itself into the Dee, near to the present ruin. As we approached Holywell, we passed the cotton and copper factories worked by this stream, and hastily glanced at the chapel over the well from which it flows; and, having fixed ourselves at the White Horse, soon returned to take a more minute and deliberate view of it.

This is, without exception, the most copious spring in Britain; nor is it easy to account for the singular fact which it exhibits, of a body of the clearest water, equal to an hundred tons, being thrown up perpendicularly through the rock below, in each minute of time, without intermission, and almost without any variation in quantity, in the wettest or the driest seasons. As it rises in a spot which is nearly encircled by hills, it is most probably the united produce of them, conveyed by subterraneous passages to a general reservoir, above the level of the well; and that the head of water, and a contracted aperture, occasion the violence with which it is thrown up. The bottom of the well is apparently covered with stones and rubbish; and though the water rushes up from between them with a force sufficient to prevent a person in it from sinking, and to cause a strong ebullition on the surface through a head of water six feet deep, the smallest stone at the bottom is as much at rest, and the places whence it issues are no more perceived, than if it proceeded from a distant spot.

There can be no doubt but that so powerful a stream, rising without any apparent cause, out of the bowels of the earth, should attract the attention of mankind in the earliest times, and that it would furnish abundant food for indulging that love of the marvellous, which unfortunately is not confined to ages of ignorance, or the infancy of science. Accordingly, we find, that at the commencement of that long night of darkness which succeeded to the overthrow of the Roman empire, and

soon after the glorious light of christianity was obscured by those gross corruptions which tainted its plainest doctrines, and counteracted the benign influence which, in its purer state, it is calculated to have over the human mind; the genius of Superstition supplied the deficiency of knowledge, and boldly presumed to satisfy curiosity by assigning to it a cause adapted to the capacities of the vulgar. In an age, when the grossest ignorance had enveloped the human mind, and the established laws of nature were so little understood, it would not be difficult to persuade those who had experienced the beneficial effects, which, in certain cases, and under peculiar circumstances, the cold waters of this spring would naturally produce; that it owed its sanative qualities to some supernatural cause, which belonged exclusively to itself. The powerful engines of bigotry and priestcraft, under the mask of a mistaken piety and a corrupt religion, were employed by the Monks to bring the minds of the laity, from the feudal lord to the villain upon his estate, into a more disgraceful bondage, than was exercised by the former over the persons and property of the latter. The few faint rays of knowledge which gleamed through the shade and solitude of the cloister, were so far diverged in passing through the disordered medium of these gloomy ascetics, that they tended to bewilder rather than enlighten, when they were again dispersed in inventions of the most impudent falsehoods, in practices insulting in the highest degree to the common sense of mankind, and disgraceful to religion and to reason; and in the performance of acts of severe penance, and the repetitions of Aves and Paternosters, which were substituted for moral duties and the exercise of the Christian virtues. What a degraded picture of the human mind does the history of these times present; and what a powerful lesson does it furnish, to be cautious in receiving supposed truths upon the assertions of others; and clearly shews to what an abject slavery man may be reduced, when he suffers reason to resign her right to exercise her powers in religious matters.

The legend of St. Winefred, which has occasioned these remarks, and on the faith of which many a pretended miracle has been performed, is briefly as follows:—

“In the seventh century, Winefred, a virgin of uncommon beauty, made a

vow of perpetual chastity, and lived with her uncle, Bueno, an ecclesiastic, who officiated in these parts. A neighbouring prince, who was enamoured of her charms, resolved to make an attempt upon her virtue; but, not being able to gratify his passion, in a rage of disappointment he cut off her head. Divine vengeance instantly pursued him for the atrocious deed; he fell down dead upon the spot, and the earth, opening, swallowed up his impious corpse. The head of the virgin, who thus fell a martyr to her chastity, rolled down the hill, and stopped at the foot of the altar where Bueno was kneeling; he took it up, carried it again to the corpse, and, offering up his devotions, united them together; after which she lived fifteen years. The valley, which was hitherto called Sych-nant, (dry valley) now lost its name, and a spring of uncommon size burst forth from the place where the head rested: the moss on its sides diffused a fragrant smell; the stones at the bottom became tinged with her blood, and, like the flowers of Adonis, annually commemorate the fact, by assuming a colour unknown to them before!

Luctus monumenta manebunt
Semper Adoni mei; repetitaque mortis
 imago
Annua plangoris peraget simulamina
 nostri.

The situation of the well, and the natural appearances of the place, favor the belief of the miracle, and increase the credibility of the legend; the spot is encompassed by hills, the moss round the well certainly diffuses a fragrant smell, and the stones at the sides and bottom are apparently tinged with blood! Yet, in all this, there is nothing supernatural, nor, in similar situations, uncommon. The moss is the *jungermannia asplenioides*, which, like others of its genus that grow near running water, is well-known to be sweet-scented: the blood-coloured crustaceous substance upon the stones, is also a vegetable production,* possessing a fragrant smell, resembling violets, which,

* The *Byssus Iolitus*, of Linnæus; and *Lepraria Iolitus*, of Dr. Smith; (English Botany, vol. 35, t. 2471,) and other late botanists. It caught the observation of the young Linnæus, in his arduous journey among the wilds of Lapland: the stones on which it grew appeared to him to have been partially stained with blood. *Lachesis Lapponica*, vol. 1, p. 26.—It decorates

which, Dr. Smith says, is equally strong after the specimens have been long preserved, whenever they are wetted.

As I have taken the liberty to expose the pious fraud of the authors of the legend, it is but just that the ingenuity they have displayed in framing it, should have its due reward of praise. In all ages have interested persons made use of the uncommon appearances, and even the ordinary productions, of nature, to impose upon the credulous, for their own advantage. The Monks of the abbey of Basingwerk, being naturally anxious to render this fine spring conducive to their own emolument, attracted the notice of pious devotees to it by framing the above related miracle, with which they took care to interweave those natural facts, which they themselves had probably witnessed through a long series of years, and had found annually to recur. The embellishment respecting the blood upon the stones is particularly ingenious; and, if the author of it was accustomed to observe how unalterable and constant Nature is in the distribution of her productions, he may claim the merit of having fixed upon the most effectual method of having secured the advantage to his brethren in future times; each successive age would increase the celebrity of the spring, and the credibility of the legend; and, as piety was associated with it, the wished-for result would be likely to continue as long as the principles which gave it birth obtained credit among men.

Superstition, which has at all times called forth the boldest exertions of genius, and has employed it to construct the most durable and costly temples in honor of her imaginary deities, has, in more modern times, raised over this far-famed well, a beautiful Gothic chapel; which, in this particular instance, may now be said to be a monument to herself. It is said to have been erected by the munificent piety of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. and partakes, or, rather, originally did partake, of the richness and beauty which characterize the ec-

rates the margin of many an obscure and unfrequented spring, with as bright a tint as at Holywell, where it has so often been gazed on with rapturous devotion, and been regarded, for the long period of a thousand years, as the sacred blood of a sainted virgin.

clesiastical architecture of that period. It is built of a compact yellowish free-stone; its form is an oblong square, about ten yards long by eight, and its height about twelve yards. Its principal front, which faces the direction of the stream, has three rather obtusely pointed arches, over each of which is a window. Its interior consists of a ground-floor and a story above, the latter of which is now used as a charity-school. The height of the former may be about two-thirds of the whole building; it is entered from the street by a flight of steps, facing which, in the opposite wall, is a canopied niche, containing an empty pedestal, on which a sculptured figure of the martyred saint has doubtless stood, to meet the eyes and receive the prostrations of pious strangers: it was probably removed either at the reformation, or during the rancorous times of the civil wars. In the centre of the floor, is the inclosure which contains the spring, occupying, perhaps, two-thirds of the width of the building. Its shape may be best defined by comparing it to eight chevrons, disposed in a circle, or by two square cards placed one over the other, so that the corners of the under one shall appear and be equidistant from those of the upper, looking somewhat like the projecting angles in a plan of the outworks of a fortified town. From all these angles rise light clustered pillars, which ramify above, and form the converging ribs of a beautiful canopied roof, the centre of which supports a pendant, containing some obscure figures on the sides, and the arms of France and England, quarterly, at the bottom. The intersections of the groins are ornamented with embossments of flowers, &c. The spaces between the pillars, to the height of two and a-half, or three, feet, are filled by a wall, over which the spectator leans to look down into the well; above this, they have been connected together by a light elegant stone screen-work, carved like the mullions and tracery of a Gothic window, with borders of vine leaves, &c. in low relief; but this highly ornamental part is in a great measure destroyed, as are also the finer parts of the architecture in general. Over that side which is left open for the passage of the stream, and on a level with the surface of the water, is a narrow stone arch, which appears, from holes at equal distances upon it, to have been the pediment of an iron railing, which completed

pleted the inclosure of the well, but is now removed. The whole of this central inclosure forms a beautiful little chapel, or oratory, over the spring. The other part of the roof is also groined and ornamented, and on one of the panels in the wall, may be perceived the remains of a painting of the legend, if we may judge from the inscription above it, not yet quite defaced—"In Honorem Sancti Winefredi Virginis et Martyris." Another stone shews in relief, the usual letters, I.H.S. 1683; but it is impossible that this can be the date of the erection. A narrow flight of steps descends into the water on each side for the convenience of the bathers, and of those who fetch it away for domestic purposes; and close at hand are two dressing-rooms for the former. The stream passes under the arched floor, with considerable vehemence, into a spacious oblong reservoir without. The catholics used to swim, or rather dive under the arch, as an act of penance; others are said to have continued in the water, immersed to the neck for hours together, praying most devoutly. This reservoir is twelve yards long by six wide, and about five feet deep; it is formed of stone, and has a flagged walk round it, inclosed by iron palisades, and a flight of steps descending into it. On leaving it, the water immediately turns a corn-mill, and is then conveyed (to preserve the proper level) in a raised wooden trough, five feet wide by three deep, to the next mill, and afterwards turns successively several cotton, lead, and copper factories. The whole length of the stream, from the well to its junction with the sea, is not more than a mile and a-half; yet in this short space it turns ten or eleven mills of different descriptions. The quantity of water it produces is almost incredible; it is said to be not less than one hundred tons per minute, as proved by an experiment made on purpose to ascertain the fact. In general, it is so clear, that a pin may be seen at the bottom of the bason, though six feet below the surface; but we were informed by the engineer at one of the factories, that, after heavy rains, it is somewhat discolored; and, in dry seasons, that it abates about a-third of its usual supply. Whilst there, we observed its level to vary several inches, which I attributed to its being drawn off quicker, or slower, by the mills. A beautiful view of the chapel, the reservoir, the stream, and

the various factories, may be had from the church-yard, above the spring.

I cannot take leave of this interesting spot, without attempting to describe the impression which it leaves upon the mind. It communicates a feeling like that produced by a survey of the great and wonderful scenes of nature, aided and accompanied by a kind of solemn devotional awe. A deep and powerful interest is excited, and we feel impatient to discover the cause which produces so grand an effect, at a moment when the faculties are overpowered by it. The continual dampness of the atmosphere, which is a natural consequence of the situation of the well, and the want of a free circulation of air, while it unfortunately hastens the decay of the building, has nevertheless contributed very materially to produce its present picturesque effect. It has partially covered the walls, the clustered pillars, and what still remains of the elegant tracery of the arches and surrounding screen-work, with patches of lichens, mosses, and other cryptogamous plants, whose varied hues of green and yellow, red and brown, blend into each other, and beautifully harmonise with the natural color of the stone. The crystal stream itself, whose surface is agitated by a perpetual ebullition, possesses tints not less beautiful than the building that encircles it. Over the white pitchers, which have been thrown in, and lie upon its bed, it appears in patches of a bright cerulean blue; over the darker parts of the ground-work, it assumes an azure green, and reflects an obscure and trembling outline of the surrounding arches; or shews, through its transparent body, while it protects from profane hands, the sacred blood of the Virgin saint, which is besprinkled upon the stones below. The partial shade which pervades the interior of the building, gives a mellowness to the whole, and renders the charm complete.

I was desirous to view it under a different character, and visited it again in the sober hour of evening; when the misty obscurity of twilight overspread every object. The stillness that reigned around strongly invited contemplation; I embraced the favorable moment, and resigned myself into her power; the world, with all its gaudy joys and busy follies, was soon forgotten; and every sense and thought filled with the strong impression of the surrounding scene. I glanced rapidly at the periods of its remoter history, and figured to myself the many

many admiring groups which had assembled here, the many miraculous cures Faith had assisted the waters to complete, the many "shrouded spectres Superstition had seen," and the numerous acts of penance which had been performed here, through the successive generations of a thousand years; and, pausing for a moment at the present hour, the period of my own ephemeral existence, darted forwards into futurity, and pictured its more dilapidated appearance in the course of another century or two, when plants of a more luxuriant growth than lichens and mosses, shall bloom upon its broken arches, and shall fill the crevices of its walls—the pencil marks of time,—and, in conjunction with the still flowing stream, shall speak, in powerful language, the eternity of the works of nature, compared with those of man!

I check myself from recording more than these of the "thick-coming fancies" which filled my mind in the course of this pleasing day-dream. I am sensible I have already wandered too much from my subject; and shall, therefore, conclude, without describing the several factories and other interesting objects that attracted our curiosity in the neighbourhood of Holywell. We returned to Flint the following morning in a public car, which runs daily between the two places; and, after a brisker passage than we had the preceding day, we reached Parkgate in time for a late dinner, highly delighted with our short but pleasant ramble.

J. E. B.

Nantwich; Jan. 24, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVED in the Number for January, an account of a marble that was recently presented to the University, by Mr. Bridges Harvey, containing a Greek inscription; I have enclosed a translation of that inscription, which, if you think at all interesting to your readers, you may insert.

S. Y.

Cambridge; Jan. 19.

A Translation of a Greek Inscription, erected to the Honour of Crato, 150 years before Christ.

In the time of Statyrus, the priest, and Nicoletes, president of the games, and priest of King Eumenes; an order made by the Society of the Artists of Bacchus, in Ionia and the Hellespont, and those under the protection of Bacchus,

Whereas Crato, the son of Zotychus, a beneficent musician, hath formerly made it his whole study and care to promote the common advantage of the society, and being deservedly honored for his benefactions, still distinguishes himself by his benevolence and friendship to the artists, striving in all things to advance their interest; it hath pleased the Society of the Artists of Bacchus to join in commendation of Crato, the son of Zotychus, a beneficent musician, because he constantly preserves the same generous disposition to all the artists; and, besides the honors already conferred upon him, to appoint also the proclamation of a crown, as the law prescribes, which the president of the games, and priest of King Eumenes shall perform upon the festival of King Eumenes, whenever the procession shall pass by, and the rites of coronation are celebrated; and likewise, that the declaration of the crown be made on the same day by the magistrates, at their feast, after the libation; and that, at the shows and processions, a tripod and censer be placed in the theatre, near the statue of Crato; and that the president of the games, and priest of King Eumenes, for the time being, constantly every year take care of the incense.

An Order of the Society of Artists.

Whereas Crato, the son of Zotychus, a Chalcedonian musician, continues his benevolence and generosity to the Society of Artists, and both by words and deeds is continually promoting their interest; and having been formerly chosen priest, shewed the greatest care in performing all the sacrifices with reverence to the gods and kings, and well and honorably with regard to his fellow artists, sparing no expence nor pains; and being since made president of the games, hath faithfully discharged that office, and by observing the laws, left an example ever memorable to those who come after him. To the end, therefore, that the Society of Artists may at all times testify their honor to those who are of their society, it has pleased the Society of Artists to crown Crato, the Chalcedonian, the son of Zotychus, so long as he shall live; and that, in the common feast of the fellow-artists, and in the theatre, the crier shall make the following proclamation:—The Society of Artists crowns Crato, the son of Zotychus, the Chalcedonian, as the law prescribes, for the benevolent disposition he continues to express towards his fellow-

fellow-artists; and that the magistrates, who are annually chosen, take care this proclamation of the crown be accordingly made; and, to manifest the gratitude of the Society of Artists for ever to all others, that this decree be inscribed on a stone pillar, and set up near the temple of Bacchus, in the most conspicuous place; and his statue, at full length, be placed in the temple of Bacchus, with this inscription—The Society of Artists crowns Crato, the Chalcedonian, the son of Zotychus, for his goodness and benevolence towards them. *An Order of the Artists in the Isthmus and Nemea.*

Whereas Crato, the son of Zotychus, a general musician of Pergamus, hath formerly done many great services, as well in particular to those with whom he was conversant, &c.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION of an APPROBATION to CALDERON'S PLAYS: *third Part*; by DON THOMAS DE OÑA.—*From the Spanish.*

Aprobacion del Señor Lic. Don Thomas de Oña antes Abogado de los Reales Consejos y ahora Juez de Quiebras de Rentas Reales, &c. &c.

[Prefixed to the third part of the plays of Don Pedro Calderon de la Barca, published with royal permission. Madrid, 1687.]

BY the command of your excellency I have examined the third part of the comedies written by the poet of Spain (for Don Pedro Calderon deserves from the Spaniards the Anatomasia which Homer received from the Greeks, and Virgil from the Latins), of which the Emperor Justinian observes, in his "Sed jus quidem civile inst. de jur. et nat. gent. civil."—"Ut cum poetam dicimus nec addimus nomen, subauditur apud Græcos egregius Homerus, apud nos Virgilius."

In the censure of this book I have only to make my obedience, for it carries approbation along with it. Thanks to this golden age, in which the poetic art has attained its highest perfection, uniting utility with delight, and the truth of moral dogmas with the exquisite gratification of the feelings. "*Poetæ studium est* (said Petrarch) *veritatem rerum pulchris velaminibus adornare;*" and, as its object is the "*simpliciter pulchrum,*" (Fracastorius said,) and in God alone is perfect beauty to be found, it raises itself to a level with the highest faculty. God himself boasted of his in-

vention, identifying poetry with the creation,—for so Moses paints him in the beginning of his history. "*In principio creavit Deus,*" he created, translated from the Greek "*Epissem,*" which signifies poeticised, and corresponds to our Latin "*condidit,*" meaning to produce a work of hand, of genius or of fancy, as in that poetry which has gained so much renown among ourselves, the Greeks, or the Latins. Wherefore Philo called the handy-work of the gods, Poems,—"*Mens ad audiendum apta gaudet his Dei poematis.*" The same author makes the divinity preceptor of poetry—"Ergo si quis est idoneus audire Poeticam, id est faciendi rationem qua Deus utetur," &c. and for this reason the Greeks called the Creator a Poet. In the numbers of that delightful melody written by Moses, the first canticle in which they celebrated the victory that was given to the people of God in the Red Sea over the host of Pharoah, the verses are hexameter, or elegiac; as are the second, in which the people attested with the heavens and the earth the just judgments of God. Deborah sang in verse, and Barack the thanksgiving of victory;—Hannah, the mother of Samuel, for her happy issue. The Psalms are lyric songs, which the Hebrews attribute to eleven poets, the whole of the eleven Amanuenses of God; the principal of whom was David, although some believe that the 92d Psalm was composed by Adam, and others that David sang it in his name. Isaiah composed three songs: one of the Vine, in the 4th chapter, another of Sion, in the 26th, and another of Ezekias, in the 28th. Solomon was also a poet in his songs, and his style was Bucolick. And, besides those with which we are acquainted, Josephus affirms that he wrote five thousand other books of verses, odes, and songs. The three children of Babylon were poets. Jeremiah, in his Lamentations, was a poet. Zacharias, the father of the Baptist, and Simeon, the minister of the circumcision, in the New Testament, were poets. But the greatest praise of this faculty is, that the mother of God (the mistress of all good discipline,) made use of it in those verses by which she exalted her spirit to the grandeur of the Almighty. Happy is the faculty which has deserved such illustrious professors, and unfortunate the emulation which suffers from the multitude of the ignorant, who, depreciating what they either envy or do not understand, condemn that which is most worthy of estimation.

I do not deny that in the Republic of Plato they banished the poets (in 2. libro Reip. *Poetas Deorum filios vocat; et in Lyside adeo eos admiratur ut sapientiæ Patris nuncupet ac Duces et Deorum Interpretes. Et ut in Phædro scribit, non hominum esse injuncta præclara Poemata sed celestia munera*), nor that in Rome plays were but little esteemed, that Agesilaus despised them, and that Sparta did (not) admit them. But this was from the misapplication that poetry then experienced; poisoned by the filthy ballads of Athemas, the impure inventor of amatory verse; by Anacreon the Sodomite; by the abandoned Sappho; by the censorious Archilochus; by the licentious Horace, Catullus, and Ausonius; by the obscurity of Aphorion; and the wanderings of Hesiod. But, why should poetry be condemned for the improper application of it? The art itself should not be banished—only the abuse of it; and what faculty has not sustained the same injury among the ancients? The philosophers, Empedocles of Agrigentum, Heraclitus, and Lucretius; the astronomers, Dionysius, Africanus, Aratus, and Manilius; the golden verses of Opian so well rewarded by Anthony; those of Homer, prized by Alexander above the spoils of Persia; and those of the Theban Pindar, do not merit the same censure. In this way the Sybils gave us their prophecies; Nazianzenus his truths; Prudentius our dogmas; and Ambrosius and Sedulius the Acts of the Apostles. In this present age our plays are offered in the same manner; a moral reformation of manners veiled in a decent and ingenious amusement. Finally, it is an art which measures words and sentences, an elegant composition, framed with number and measure, the rule of silence, the fetter of the tongue, the intrenchment of the understanding, the centre of wisdom, and the particular gift of God. If such be the glory of the art, judge what praises are due to this heroic professor, whose fame extends through the world, if fame can extend so far. To him alone the eulogium of Tertullus on Hercules is appropriate—*"Hercules magnus et sola gloria sua minor."* And the choice which Horner (Horace) made of a poet—*"Ingenium cui sit, cui mens divinior atq. os magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorem,"* all coincide in him. And in this work the purity of the style, the morality of the doctrine, and the fidelity of manners,

which has been before observed in the compositions of this author; together with nothing which opposes itself to our holy religion; render it highly worthy to be printed. *Assi lo siento salvo, &c. &c. Madrid, y Julio 2 de 1664.*

LIC. D. THOMAS DE OÑA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty of requesting some information concerning a society noticed, and only noticed in your Magazine a few years ago. At the head of page 125, vol. 32, part 2, (September, 1811,) is this title—*"Society for the Abolition of War;"* but no account of such a Society have I been able to discover in that or other page. Perhaps some letter was sent to you on the subject, and afterwards withdrawn. There has lately appeared an account of "A Plan for forming a Society for the Purpose of extending Information on the subject of War," in a publication called, "The Philanthropist," (No. 19, July, 1815;) but I do not imagine the Society is yet formed. In your Miscellany for July, 1811, (vol. 31,) a letter appeared, suggesting a method for the prevention of war, by the establishment of a Court of Arbitration; at which deputies, from different nations, should assemble, for the purpose of settling differences: to which letter was added this Postscript—"Was there ever an attempt of this kind acted on?" But no answer has been given to that question, that I know of.

I have lately had a small Tract put into my hands, entitled, "Extracts from Erasmus, on the Subject of War," taken from a publication, under the title of "Antipolemus," printed in the year 1794; (London, 1814): this was, I understand, printed by a Tract Association, formed of persons belonging to the society of people commonly called Quakers.

Jan. 25, 1816. A FRIEND TO PEACE.

As we have always thought, that a society for abolishing war, and for correcting erroneous views on the subject of war and peace, could not fail to render great service to humanity, we shall be happy to receive communications on the subject preparatory to the formation of an efficient committee. As soon as he is favoured with the names of twenty individuals, who are willing to co-operate with their pen and purse, the Editor will appoint a meeting.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY present engagement is to make some remarks on Instruction.

The Romans, without the facilities in modern use, rose to an elevation and rank in literature and the arts which we ought to have exceeded, but which we despair of attaining. You ask—if they possessed some secret, undeveloped to the world, or if, in the dark ages which separate their time from ours, their system has been lost?—No, sir, nothing has been lost, nothing concealed; they rise above us, because they exerted themselves more; application and mental labour enriched, expanded, and ennobled, their minds: this price they paid for knowledge, and we must pay it before we equal them. When any of the Roman historians describe an extraordinary man, genius and the unbought gifts of nature are scarcely noticed: they attribute his greatness to his exertions,—*diligentia singulari* was their highest praise.

But, besides surpassing us in application, the Romans also surpassed us in plan; their system of education was better than ours; the end they kept in view from the commencement, which led them to direct the attention of their youth to a fixed and determined object—a useful character. Cicero, Quintilian, and Pliny the younger, urge with great force the necessity of this part of education, and recommend, in order that the mind may early be fired by the love and desire of excellence, that a character be presented for imitation; if an author, his works are directed ever to be about the person of the pupil, that he may consult them on all occasions, and make the character his own. But the system of education now in use has no such claim to merit, it is without an object; devised in a monastery, it is adapted only to its use; it introduces but the twilight of knowledge; it presents but the tools, the instruments, of science, without teaching their use; it presents no standard character to attain to; it has retarded the progress of British literature. Turn to the biography of our learned men, do they remind you of Greeks and Romans; do you find learning combined with judgment, and judgment made useful by public personal exertion; have we learned generals, or even learned statesmen?—The country would not trust such. To be learned, instead of being a pledge of usefulness, is a pledge of the

MONTHLY MAG. No. 281.

contrary; the only business such characters are thought competent to, is to define the meaning of a word, or fix the reading of a passage. Learning such as ours is driven back again to the cloister, where it moulders in uselessness. Modern learned men, instead of being possessed of corresponding judgment and public spirit, have in general been eccentric characters, who disgust the world by every thing but their writings, and thus have made learning an object to be avoided, rather than to be sought after; but with the ancients learning was the bulwark of the state, the source of influence, and the subject of honour;—why is it not so now our education?—But let me cease from comparisons so painful, that I may turn to one which raises us above the nations of antiquity: they educated the rich, we educate the poor: the names of Bell and of Lancaster will ever be held in grateful remembrance. When I enter a school conducted on the plan they had the honour to introduce, I am struck with the attainments of the scholars; a secret wish steals upon me that all schools were conducted upon the same principle; but the wish ceases on reflection, for the principle is not adapted to higher schools; but, as it respects the poor, I hail it as introducing a new era into their history,—into the history of man; I hail it as a sun whose beams, full of light, have just darted across the moral horizon; it is the system of the peasant, the barbarian, the savage; it meets their wishes, is adapted to their capacity and their wants, it advances them one step, it teaches them to read, but it does not make them philosophers. Did the timid who dread innovation comprehend the utmost extent to which this system can be carried, their opposition would cease, and as it ceased their arms would nerve with exertion to rescue the ignorant from the gloom and melancholy which envelopes them, and introduce them to that light which brightens this world, and promises a better. The countenance of all must gladden at the prospect of the whole human race advancing by slow, but sure, steps, towards the fountain of knowledge. But you ask what is this system that is to effect so much, and wherein does it differ from others? It reverts more entirely back to first principles, and teaches to read as a mother teaches her child to speak,—she presents the object and pronounces its name; it is oral in-

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struction. That this mode of teaching makes no sudden change in the manners of a people, there exists abundant evidence. An Englishman, living on the borders of Wales, acquires the language of that country. The Welch is as difficult a language as the Greek: why not, therefore, grant equal academic honors? The reason is obvious, the one is attained by an act of the memory, the other by an effort of the mind. The one was gained on the British and foreign system, which costs no effort, no study; the other supposes strength of intellect. Or, to illustrate the subject by another example: the professors at colleges and other institutions deliver courses of lectures which are compilations of what is known and received on the subject treated of. A student, with a good memory, can retain the leading facts; but, suppose he could repeat the whole course of lectures, that would not constitute him a learned man; he must first study as the professor had done; it is the effort of learning which gives to the mind its solidity and strength, and constitutes it learned, not the mere knowledge of a few facts and sentences.

As the same lectures are read year after year, their end would be better answered were they printed, and a professor appointed to ascertain how far the students understood them, and had made them their own. This would induce a habit of investigation and thought, without which no man is learned; lectures are the highest branch of the Lancasterian system: but I am far from intending to depreciate them; they are a most elegant and rational amusement, well calculated to convey information to the bulk of society, and to supersede the public and domestic amusements of the day, which neither possess taste nor suppose intellect. But it is time that I introduce my pupil: he is just able to read; but his ideas are few, and expressed in a certain fixed undeviating phraseology: an ignorant man expresses himself in the same manner if you speak to him; unless the accent and the style be his own, he does not understand you. These fetters must be broken; language is the medium of thought, the instrument by which the mind tries its strength. Dr. Franklin did not feel the want of words, so long as he was a printer; but, when his station became more elevated, he felt their deficiency; this sense of deficiency in words, is common to the bulk of mankind, and is a great hindrance to

the improvement of individuals, and even of society. The first aim in instruction should be to correct this evil: you say reading and spelling will effect it; it may be done much better: suppose the child begins the Scriptures he reads—"And God said, let there be light and there was light." He is then desired to go over the passage again, not in the same words, but in words of a synonymous meaning, or in such as explain the sense: thus—"And the Almighty commanded, or spoke, that there should be light, or what we see by, and then there was brightness, or clearness, or light." By making this a daily lesson, it becomes easy, especially if the words are gone over singly; the utility of the method is obvious. The next step is Translation: on this the Romans justly affixed a high value, from its admirable influence in habituating the mind to patient application; indeed, the effort requisite to the attainment of a language grammatically, especially a dead language, is so important as to render it essential to a good education. Mathematics have the same beneficial consequence. Besides these, I do not know that any other branch of education can be called hard or severe: chemistry is not a severe study; elocution, moral and natural philosophy, history, and mechanics, tend to enliven and cheer, as well as to elevate, expand, and dignify the mind. The inferior branches of instruction, writing and arithmetic, are so within the capacity of every one, that the master is inexcusable who does not teach them well; indeed, if the discipline of the school be good, all that the master professes to teach will be acquired; for, to a mind become dutiful and obedient, the accession of a new idea affords so much pleasure, and the master possesses so many means of exciting emulation, that progress may be confidently expected. The best mean of exciting emulation is to give tickets as rewards for meritorious exertion and for good conduct. This being made a daily expression of the approbation, or otherwise, of the master, is a most powerful stimulus, made yet greater by the highest number of tickets, claiming a prize at the vacation. There is another great advantage arising from the giving of tickets: it saves the master's temper, he needs not chide for every offence,—the forfeiture of a ticket is a heavier punishment than an angry word. If giving tickets be the least objectionable way of exciting emulation, the forfeiture

of money is the most; it is buying off an offence in a way which is not a punishment, for it is not forfeiting the reward of former good conduct, but is taken from a fund provided by the parents for the purpose, and which is exclusive of pocket-money; in other words, a sum is given to be spent; to this is added another sum to be forfeited; which, together, make a larger amount than parents ought at one time to give their children. In my next, I shall treat of the end of education—a sound judgment.

THOS. JARROLD, M.D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN idea has recently suggested itself to me, in regard to an improvement in the air-balloon: I propose to form it after the model of birds that are slow of wing, but the seat to be so far increased, as to enable the machine, when compleated, to just rise up into the air, with at least three or four persons; to the body I would have attached two wings, similar to those of bats, their surface being proportionate to the same, and so fixed and contrived, as to be easily worked by a piston-like motion; and to obtain a power competent to move them with effect. I recommend, on account of its lightness, the adoption of the newly-discovered air steam-engine, in which air is substituted for water. Supposing I have so far accomplished my aim, with regard to buoyancy and motion, I next proceed to lay down a plan of easy steerage: instead, however, of exactly copying the tail of a bird, let a rudder be fixed vertically, to move horizontally. This, I doubt not, will have sufficient power, from the resistance of the air, when the machine is in motion, to turn it either to the right or left; and, for the necessary qualification of ascending and descending, I conceive, if another rudder, perhaps of a triangular shape, be fastened horizontally at the head, and moved vertically, will fully answer this end; let it be observed, that both rudders bear a due proportion to the size of the body; these rudders, when thus attached, may, by antagonist ropes, be worked without difficulty, and under skilful hands be managed with safety.

Having given a mere outline of my thought, I feel it necessary to add a few more sentences respecting the construction and materials. It has been the common practice, I believe, in most

other balloons, to place the car at some distance beneath the body; this certainly needs improvement, and I do think it ought to be fixed as close and snug as possible to the balloon; indeed, why may not a part be situated within the body itself, leaving only so much of it below, sufficient to admit of a window in front and behind, for the purpose of steering; those in the sides can be placed at will. The principal objection which I see to this, is the danger from the fire of the engine; but, to obviate the possibility of such an accident, I propose, if a room be contrived in the centre, and lowest part of the body, with a well at the bottom for the admission of fresh air, that the walls of it be double; and the space between, of two or three inches, be filled with atmospheric air: this wall of air, by its non-conducting property, will, I expect, guard against the ignition and too great expansion of the hydrogen gas, at the same time be a double security against its escape. Near the top of the room there should be constructed a funnel, or chimney, to convey away the heated and foul air; this, however, I esteem too valuable to be immediately lost; and therefore, I think, it would not be amiss, if a double lining were also made on the outside of the whole body of the balloon, with an opening or two towards the bottom; then, by the warm air from the room passing over the surface of the gas, will always keep it of a nearly equal temperature, besides having the advantage of preventing any sudden condensation or expansion from cold, wet, or heat, proceeding from clouds, rain, or the influence of the sun; which evils have often occurred to those of the usual construction. For the materials, let the lightest and strongest wood be selected to form the frame-work, or else hollow metallic tubes, filled, when compleated, with hydrogen gas; the engine should also be made of the lightest and strongest substances. I see no objection why the gas in the body of the balloon might not be always kept there, except during repairs, when it could easily be let out and secured under gas-holders. If the specific gravity of coal-gas would answer for filling the balloon, why not use it?

Before I conclude my hints on this subject, I wish to state something concerning the fuel for the engine, viz. for that sort to be employed which gives the greatest heat, yet consuming the least

quantity of air; I conceive charcoal, or coke, will be found to possess this property superior to coal or wood.

You now, Sir, are in possession of the principles of my idea; and, by my since revolving them over in my mind, I feel strongly pre-possessed, that, if two or three mechanic geniuses consult and operate together, they will not fail of producing an æronautic vehicle, every way suited for the transporting of passengers from London to Edinburgh, to Paris, or elsewhere. W. BLAND, jun.

Hartlip, Sittingbourn, Kent.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING brought the bride and bridegroom in sight of each other, let us bestow some delineation on him and his gladsome train. Preceded by pipers, playing pibrochs complimentary to the gentlemen and ladies who deign to join his party, the youthful votary of Hymen moves in front of the procession with a best man on his right hand, and a best maid on his left, for the same reason that the bride has her male guardian ranged nearest her heart. If either have served a laird or less distinguished gentleman who lives near, the sacred ceremony takes place in his hall. If married in church, the young couple, and all their suite, walk three times round the sacred edifice; and the best man and maid, who watched over the bride, being given to the bridegroom, his damsel and squire are transferred to his *chère moitié*; while salutes, congratulations, and shaking hands with the happy pair, interspersed with sly jests, create mirthful, though indistinct, sounds, that are soon lost in the louder clang of several bagpipes, the signal for dancing. The bride's chief, or late master, takes her to dance on the frozen ground, perhaps on snow; or, if the gentleman be too far advanced in years to list under the fantastic banners of Terpsichore, he substitutes his son, or nearest of kin, to do honour to the bride, who for the first time uncovers her head. Her plaid is taken away by the best man lately inducted to that office; and it is his charge to restore to her mother the brooch by which her many-coloured wrap was fastened. The bride's hair is generally confined by a rose-coloured ribbon on the marriage-day; and next morning she assumes the matronly *curtch*, to be hereafter described. If the weather permits, the multitudinous company continue dancing under the canopy

of a clear frosty sky; or, if they must seek shelter, they repair to a barn till the bride's farther informs them dinner waits at his house. The bride must be the first to pass the threshold; and, as she steps over it, her mother breaks the bride's cake on her head. A scramble ensues among the young people, all trying to preserve pieces of the bread, to procure dreams of their sweethearts; and many are the marvellous legends of nightly visions that have arisen in consequence of laying the oracular fragments under the pillow of heath, fresh-gathered, and keeping silence after going to bed. These and all other superstitions have lost much of their credit within the last fifteen years, owing to incidents we shall introduce as a supplement; but at present let us hasten to the bridal feast. As we are to relate facts, not to captivate the imagination by attempting entertaining fiction, we must pray the fastidiously nice to treat with indulgence our homely bill-of-fare; and we can with truth assure them, personages accustomed to all the refinements of luxury in their own castles, can look without disgust at enormous wooden platters, loaded with stewed mutton and potatoes, peppered barley-broth, roasted fowls in half-dozens, broiled salmon, shapeless lumps of beef; trenchers heaped with butter; huge baskets of bread; and vast cheeses; and they partake of the primitive banquet with perfect good humour. The luck of a wedding-dinner is foreboded according to the number of roof-trees that furnish the viands, and the luck is equal to them that bestow as to those who receive the contribution. Philanthropy could devise no practice more directly tending to unite in amity the inhabitants of a hamlet or parish, than these frequent interchanges of kindness, cherished by the example of affability in the gentry, who lay aside the dignity of feudal grandeur, to eat and talk cordially at the same table with their tenantry. The hostess generally takes care to have for her revered guests a finer table-cloth, neat knives and forks, and new, but seasoned, horn-spoons. Perhaps too, she, or her sister, or daughter, or cousin, has been cook in a gentleman's family; or at all events some one can be found to dress beef, mutton, fish, or game, in a way that would not discredit a fine kitchen; yet the most exalted of the lairds or ladies, seated at the upper end of the board, where those delicacies are placed, never forget the

complaisance

complaisance of asking a share of the more rustic preparations. As many scores of people are invited, they must be divided into separate companies in the domicile and outer houses. It is scarce necessary to say the best apartment is appropriated to the patricians; and, if any spare room remains after they are seated, the most respectable tenantry occupy the space. They all converse with unreserved freedom. The jest circulates around; but the dependants, in adopting a jocular strain, never trench upon the veneration due to their chiefs or masters. The bride's father waits on this thrice-honoured assemblage, courteously entreating them to eat, and apologising for the inconvenience he fears they must condescend to endure, after he has done all in his power to make his cottage tolerable. Much as our Gallic neighbours have been extolled for the *phraseology of politeness*, perhaps their language cannot boast a greater variety and elegance of expression in the dialogue of easy, unaffected compliment, than is common among true Highlanders. The circles in the outer houses are not neglected; the bride's father has many friendly deputies to assist in doing the honors of hospitality on this occasion; and after the grantees have well commenced their repast, he makes a tour to beg all the guests may not spare victuals or drink. They are not slow in assuring him they shall take his advice. Indeed, our mountaineers have a maxim of good manners which saves much trouble—"The landlord should dictate in his own house;" and, if Louis and the Earl of Stair may be deemed competent to decide in regard to the etiquette of courtly breeding, we must allow that the intuitive good sense of the Alpine peasantry has established an unexceptionable code of civility. A good story, if it be not too long, is seldom *mal-à-propos*, even at dinner; and we crave leave to give a little anecdote of a French monarch and a Scottish earl:—It pleased his most Christian Majesty to take the British ambassador in the vehicle of royalty to Fontainebleau. The regal traveller was seated before the hour appointed for Lord Stair to appear; but, about half way from the Louvre, one of the coach-wheels coming off, the king and the earl were compelled to go into the carriage of an attendant. His Majesty desired Lord Stair to take his place first; his lordship, bowing profoundly, ascended the steps without hesitation. As they resumed their route,

Louis said, "We have often heard Lord Stair was the best-bred nobleman in Europe, and are now convinced of it. A less polished courtier would have disputed the sovereign's injunction, which your lordship instantly obeyed." This rule of finished good manners is common to every highlander when he visits his comrade; but when gentry vouchsafe to attend a wedding feast, the landlord does not take the lead upon himself; he offers his eatables, and his *quech* or glass of whiskey, always adding, *Your own will*, which implies you are beseeched to act entirely as you think proper. The health and the song fill up intervals of conversation. The dinner concludes by crossing arms and cordially shaking hands with the next neighbours. The dance is resumed with renovated glee. The gentry remain an hour or two to witness, and to partake, the gay evolutions that exhibit personal agility, a cheerful heart, and an almost universal ear for music.

The reader shall in our ensuing chapter have an opportunity to compare the young wife in her *curtch* with a modern belle in her costly ornaments. We have seen attempts to describe the highland symbol of connubial sedateness, but never met with a correct description. The writer of this article draws from nature and truth, though not of a very recent date: two-thirds of a century have elapsed since she beheld the turrets of her native castle.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS written during a TOUR in NORTH WALES; by MISS HUTTON, of BENNETS'-HILL, near BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER VII.

Bala; Sept. 2, 1796.

My dear Brother,

YOU will see by the date of this that I have left Barmouth; but I shall not allow you to leave it till you are acquainted with another excursion I made from thence.

A Welsh lady, an open, frank, kind-hearted woman, with whom I had been on intimate terms at the Cors-y-gedol Arms, pressed me much to accompany her when she returned home; and esteem for the lady, curiosity to observe the domestic economy of a Welsh mansion, and an opportunity it would give me to see Tan-y-Bwlch, determined me to go.

In my opinion of the lady I could not be mistaken. I received all that kind-

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ness and hospitality could bestow, during four days. With regard to the style of living I found little originality. The better sort among the Welsh procure all their furniture and all their clothes from London, or Chester. The only difference I saw between this family and one of the same rank in England was, that the art of spinning their own beautiful chamber and table linen was still practised here, and that the inferior servants spoke nothing but Welsh.

I will now give you an account of my ride to Tan-y-Bwlch, in which I was accompanied by a Welsh clergyman, carrying his wife behind him, his sister riding single, and a young lady behind a servant. I assure you my style of travelling is that of people of very great fashion in Wales.

At a short distance before we should have reached Harlech we turned to the right, and after passing over high, uncultivated, uninhabited moors, we descended the side of a mountain, and entered a charming woody glen. About three miles from the place where we quitted the Harlech road, we passed by Maesynneuadd, the house of Mr. Nanny, built on the steep side of a mountain, but near its base. Behind it rise woods, above these, corn-fields, and, still higher, the sterile summit, incapable of culture. Before it are lawns, which the steep descent of the ground has obliged to be cut into terraces; then the road; then a mixture of wood and pasture, hill and glen. From a lake at top of the mountain issues a small river, which, passing near the end of the house, forms a dozen cascades in its way to the sea, rushing down a dell of rock and wood, and making an opening, through which the sea is seen.

The road beyond Maesynneuadd, and the grounds about it, made me fancy I was in a gentleman's park, though it is the public road from Barmouth to Tan-y-Bwlch, Festiniog, and Caernarvon, for those who do not chuse to ford the Traeths. Having passed the small lake, Llyn Tegwyn issa, and admired the village of Llantegwyn, scattered on the side of a verdant hill before us, and in the hollows or cwms about the bottom, we came to a horseblock, an infallible sign on an old Welsh road, like the Put-on or Put-off on our's, that a steep hill is at hand. It is not in going up the hills that the Welsh make use of the horseblock; we therefore passed it, though I pitied my horse for carrying me up; but in returning we found the advantage of

it, for few choose to ride down their hills, especially if the horse carry two.

Near the top of the hill is the church of Llantegwyn, with a Methodist meeting-house for its neighbour; perhaps its envied neighbour, for the Methodists in this country are very numerous, and have pervaded every nook and corner. I passed it on a Sunday, and, though no Methodist myself, was affected to hear their voices raised, in sweet and solemn concert, to sing their Maker's praise; and, as I returned, in the interval between morning and evening service, to see a crowd of decent rustics, too far from home to go and return again, making their frugal meal on the grass, or, having made it, soberly conversing with each other.

After a descent, we came to Llyn Tegwyn uchaf, or the upper Lake of Tegwyn, the fair and lovely of Pennant. It is larger than the lower, being more than a mile in circumference; but it is, otherwise, neither so fair or so lovely, having neither woods, fields, nor habitations, in view. It is very deep, embosomed in lofty naked mountains, and, except by a road, just wide enough for a carriage, and without a fence, cut along one side, at from five to fifteen yards above the water, is inaccessible to man—unless, indeed, he be a Welshman.

I walked along this road under as hot a sun as ever shone in Wales; and, fainting with thirst, I caught the water that distilled from the rocks in the hollow of my hand, and warmed the delicious beverage in my mouth before I durst swallow it. A little further ride brought us to the summit of a steep hill that overlooked the vale of Festiniog and Tan-y-Bwlch.

Fertile meadows, a winding stream, a bridge, an inn, encircled by rocks and woods, out of one of which rises a noble mansion; and these again encircled by stupendous mountains, Snowdon among the number!—such is the celebrated vale of Tan-y-Bwlch; and such were the beauties I came to see. As I stood contemplating the vale, I considered that I had a better view of it than if I were there. I might, indeed, have seen a waterfall about half a mile from the foot of the hill; but waterfalls had lost much of their consequence, owing to the dry weather; the hill was nearly a mile to the bottom; to ride down it was impossible; and to add it to my walks, in such intense heat, was risking my life. So I bade farewell to the vale

vale of Tan-y-Bwlch, and returned the way I came; for nothing but the birds of the air could have found another.

This morning, early, we quitted Barmouth, and breakfasted at Dolgellan. I was told at Barmouth, that I had entered Wales by a back-way. Desirous to see the highway, which my informer said was through Bala, Corwen, and Llangollen, we turned to the left at Dolgellen, and are come eighteen miles to this place.

We followed the course of a river about nine miles: I believe the Onion; but, in a matter of such uncertainty, I will not positively affirm it. Many of these miles the road ran on the sides of steep hills; wooded high above us, and down to the water's edge. At first the vale was wide enough to admit of fertile pastures, on the other side the river, before the opposite barrier of mountains rose. These vanished by degrees. At five miles we walked down to a crazy wooden bridge, above which the river forms a beautiful cascade. At eight miles we come to Drws-y-Nant, the Door of the Valley, where Howel Dha, an old Welsh legislator, is hung out to inform travellers that they are at liberty to enter a decent house. If they do, they may find eggs and bacon for themselves, and corn and hay for their horses. We declined the invitation, but we had done wiser to have accepted the corn-and-hay part of it, for eighteen miles was an unmerciful stage for our horses.

From Drws-y-Nant the country assumes a ruder form, the river vanishes, and the road is cut on the sides of lofty barren mountains. It then goes over a long, though not a steep, hill, and reaches the upper end of the pool of Bala, the largest lake in Wales, being three miles and a half in length, and from half to three quarters of a mile in breadth. We travelled by its side; and about half a mile before we arrived at the lower end, we passed the church of Llanyeil, to which the town of Bala belongs, having, according to the custom of the country, no church of its own.

Standing at the lower end of the lake, and looking up this noble sheet of water, the view is singular and romantic. The pool is enclosed on three sides (the only open one being that where we stand) by a range of hills, shooting down to the very brink of the water, and either cultivated or covered with a wood. Behind these rise rude and lofty mountains; and, at the upper end, the fence is triple, for above, and beyond

the rest, at the distance of twenty-three miles, towers the Cader Ydris, in all its majesty.

The town of Bala is about a quarter of a mile from the foot of the lake. It is a flourishing place, the prettiest I have seen in the country, with one broad straight street, and two good inns. Bala is the centre of North Wales, and roads lead from it to Dinasmowddû, to Pool, to Llanfyllin, to Corwen, to Llanrwst, to Festenog, and to Dolgellan. Bala is the staple for knit woollen stockings, of which every woman in the country, whether sitting, standing, or walking, is a manufacturer. In this land of knitting, the women knit mechanically, without trouble or attention, and so quick, that one of them will make a stocking in a day worth half-a-crown. This, after deducting a shilling, the value of the yarn, would make her daily earnings eighteen pence, if it were not for the profit of the Bala merchant. I saw, however, good coarse knit stockings, in a shop at Bala, at fifteen pence a pair; and was told they were to be had as low as nine pence.

I have frequently seen the women at Aberystwith carrying a large pitcher of water on their heads, and a child in a piece of woollen wrapped round their waists, and knitting at the same time, as they walked along the streets.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IN your Literary Announcements for this month, an "Introduction to Conchology" is noticed as being shortly to be published, by Capt. Brown. Will you permit me to address the following observations to that gentleman, through the medium of your Journal?

The British oryctologists have long experienced the want of a system of conchology, that will embrace the whole, or greater part, of the fossil shells, contained in the various strata of this island. The arrangement of Lamarck, though in some respects objectionable, is by far the best that has yet been offered to the public, and it is the only one that the geologist can consult with advantage. It is, therefore, much to be regretted, that his classification should be so difficult of access to the student in this country, since the knowledge of the British fossil shells is thereby greatly retarded. At present, the only means of obtaining the necessary information is, by referring to the "*Annales du Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle*," a work which can

be

be in the possession of but few individuals, comparatively.

Mr. Parkinson, in the "Organic Remains of a Former World," has, it is true, given an outline of the classification of Lamarck, and a translation of the generic characters; but this gentleman, from the magnitude of his work, was obliged to abridge the observations which accompany the description of each genus, in the original, and which are so necessary to a right conception of the minute distinctions which separate some of the genera from others; that without them, it is impossible, in many instances, to assign a fossil shell to its proper situation in the arrangement. Even Mr. Sowerby's Mineral Conchology does not sufficiently elucidate the subject; and I am, therefore, persuaded, that Capt. Brown cannot do a more acceptable service to the conchologist, than by giving an ample introduction to the Lamarckian system, in his proposed publication.

Perhaps I am anticipating Capt. B.'s intentions, and the plan of his work may include the system of Lamarck? If so, I should deem an apology necessary, were I not convinced, that an ardent desire to promote the progress of science, and facilitate the attainment of knowledge, can never give offence to a liberal mind.

Lewes; Jan. 10, 1816.

ALGERNON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears by the interesting *Memo-rial in behalf of the Native Irish*, that there are still in use, by a very considerable population, several dialects of the Celtic, or, as it has been denominated by other authorities, the Iberian or Cynesian language. Within the United Kingdom four of these dialects are spoken, viz. the *Irish*, the *Welsh*, the *Gaelic*, and the *Manks*: the *Cornish*, which was a fifth, is now extinct. On the Continent, there is the *Armorican*, or *Bas-Bretagne*, spoken by a part of the inhabitants of Brittany, in France; the *Basques*, which was, and is probably still, spoken to a small extent in Spain; and the *Waldensian*, which was used by a tribe residing near the fountains of the Po, in Piedmont, but which, like the *Cornish*, has fallen into disuse.

The first mentioned dialects, in which the inhabitants of this country are more immediately interested, are spoken, according to the latest computation, by a

population of above three millions, as follow:—

The native Irish	2,000,000
The Welsh	600,000
The Gaelic	400,000
The Manks	20 or 15,000

3,015,000

The Welsh, the Gaelic, and the Manks, are now successfully, and with great benefit, taught in schools, and read by the people. Indeed scholars, from infancy to extreme old age, particularly in Wales and in the Highlands of Scotland, are at this moment learning to read with avidity and delight; and, though a very partial degree of the same spirit has broken forth among the native Irish; the subject cannot with propriety be said to have gained the public attention. Into the reasons why the former dialects have within these few years been so zealously cultivated, while the last is still treated with comparative neglect, I shall not at present enquire; but the fact is striking and notorious. If the reader has not been in possession of previous information, it must occasion surprise, and certainly his astonishment will not be diminished on perusing the following comparative statement.

Dialect.	Computed Population	Number of copies of the Old and New Testament now in circulation.
Gaelic	400,000	about 50,000
Welsh	600,000	above 100,000
Irish	2,000,000 or say only 1,500,000	} not above 3,000

copies of the New Testament. As for the Old Testament, there has not been any edition of the Irish Bible published for more than a hundred and twenty years; so that the whole Scriptures in their vernacular tongue are scarcely to be found, even in the cabinet of the antiquarian.

Several years ago, it was calculated that there were about twenty thousand persons in Ireland who had made some attempt to read their own language; but the number of Irish readers has of late greatly increased, chiefly, I believe, owing to the patriotic exertions of several Irish gentlemen; as well as by means of what is called the Irish class, in some of the schools belonging to the London Hibernian Society, and probably also in consequence of the attention which is paid

paid to the language in Maynooth college, where M'Curten's Grammar is used, the Irish Testament is explained, and fragments are translated into English. It is, however, the English language which has hitherto been generally taught in the schools throughout Ireland. The teaching of the Irish language, as may be imagined from the preceding pages, has been regarded by many with indifference, and by others the attempt has been viewed as impolitic or improper, if not unnecessary. All these ideas have already been met and considered; while, to the present hour, no general and well-regulated plan has been laid down or pursued, for teaching the Irish language *directly and grammatically*.

It is fortunate that we here require to do nothing more than examine the precedents furnished by the Welsh and the Gaelic circulating schools. In consequence of attention to both of these, and some concern in the management of the latter, the following hints are submitted for adoption.

Irish Circulating Schools.

I. The schools to be opened should be for the sole and express purpose of teaching the inhabitants of those districts where Irish is spoken, particularly in the south and west, to read their native language.

II. Alphabet boards, containing the letters of the Irish alphabet, in the Roman and Irish character in parallel columns, to be used in teaching the alphabet; and syllable boards of two and three letters to succeed these.

III. The elementary books to proceed gradually with "spelling and reading lessons;" each short set of lessons advancing only by one letter, up to the longer and more difficult words. The Irish New Testament might succeed, and after this the Old, without note or comment, beginning with the easiest parts.

IV. As to the school house, no costly preparations are necessary, especially as the teacher sent is not to be a permanent resident; and the native Irish, who are so remarkable for hospitality and kindness, will not certainly fall behind the Highlanders, who, in a very successful attempt to teach them their own language, have, in general, most cheerfully provided the necessary accommodations.

V. When a school is to be begun, all other things being ready, intimation should be given that it will be continued only for a limited period, not less than six, nor more than eighteen months, during which time the young and old who attend should be instructed gratis.

The plan recommended is no *theory*. In a country deplorably destitute, poor,
MONTHLY MAG. No. 281.

and ignorant, the schools of the Rev. Griffith Jones did wonders, although they were far from being so complete or so well appointed as the circulating schools of modern times, in Wales and the Highlands of Scotland. The following abstract truly deserves to be put on record. It is taken from the close of the third volume of the printed Reports, entitled, "Welsh Piety," &c. which are long since out of print; and it will serve to shew, that extensive attempts in the way of education have not been confined to the present day:—

Welsh Circulating Schools.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Scholars.
1737	37	2400
1738	71	3981
1739	71	3989
1740	150	8765
1741	128	7995
1742	89	5123
1743	75	4881
1744	74	4253
1745	120	5843
1746	116	5635
1747	110	5633
1748	136	6223
1749	142	6543
1750	130	6244
1751	129	5669
1752	130	5724
1753	134	5118
1754	149	6018
1755	163	7015
1756	172	7063
1757	220	9037
1758	218	9834
1759	206	8539
1760	215	8687
		150,212

So that one hundred and fifty thousand two hundred and twelve persons were taught to read the Welsh Scriptures, during the above twenty-four years; and that through the superintendence and influence of this single clergyman, who was but of a weak constitution, and in poor state of health for several years before his death. Nor was this all; for Mr. Jones informs us, at the close of one of his Reports, that "most of the masters instructed for three or four hours in the evening, after school time, of those who could not attend at other times, and who are not included in the above number, about twice or thrice as many as they had in their schools by day;" and, further, he says, that "in many of the schools the adult people

made two-thirds of the scholars;" thus raising the total number benefitted to above 400,000 souls! Persons above sixty attended every day, and often lamented, nay even wept, that they had not learnt forty or fifty years sooner. Not unfrequently the children actually taught their parents, and sometimes the parents and children of one family resorted to the same circulating school, during its short continuance in a district; while various individuals, who, from great age, were obliged to wear spectacles, seized the opportunity, and learned to read the Welsh at that advanced period of life.*

Let circulating Irish schools, says Mr. Anderson, be but once opened in Ireland, and, beyond all doubt, a second edition of this spirit, with improvements, will soon be furnished by the sons of Erin.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM sorry that I am obliged to decline a private correspondence with Mr. Shaw, respecting philosophical grammar, especially as he has politely expressed a desire to submit to my inspection his principles of language. My reasons for not complying with his proposal are simply the following:—I have received several letters of the same, or similar description, and cannot afford time to reply to them; the multitude of my engagements and studies wholly absorb the hours, and half-hours, snatched at the intermissions of necessary duties; and what weighs most of all, I am fearful, lest our principles not agreeing, our correspondence, begun in confidence, should end in misunderstanding and dissatisfaction, which might possibly lead to misstatement and misrepresentation. Notwithstanding this reserve, if Mr. Shaw think proper to exhibit a summary view of his principles of language, in the Monthly Magazine, or any other periodical publication, I will not only give my true and candid opinions respecting them, but (if they appear just) contribute such discoveries and reflections (if in my possession) as may be calculated to render his plan and performance

* This excellent man, (Mr. Jones) who died on the 8th of April, 1761, in the 78th year of his age, was generally styled, "the Welsh Apostle," and if there was any propriety in this title, the present generation will testify how richly the late Mr. Charles, of Bala, deserves to be styled his successor.

more complete. In the mean time, permit me to make a few remarks on his Prospectus of a Philosophical and Rational Grammar of the English Language.

I know not whether I understand the meaning of "reference to the most eminent authorities." If authorities are to be referred to, instead of reasons—if Mr. Shaw's is to be like other English Grammars—a chaos of unintelligible definitions, and absurd, despotic rules, originally in Greek, but now done into English, I shall take no farther notice of it: *ce n'est pas l'affaire des honnetes gens*, "He who burns such a Grammar, deserves better of his country than he who composes it."

The extract of a letter from the late John Horne Tooke, esq. given in his Prospectus, in reference to his plan, is worthy of its author: it bears the stamp of Mr. Tooke's acute and penetrating mind. Had I picked it up from among shreds of waste paper, without his name, I would have pronounced it the language of a true philologist. I wish I could say half as much of the communications made to him by the distinguished literary gentleman of London, and the author of *Hermes Scythicus*. When the former says: "Your plan very properly embraces the range of your subject; all that is required is to fill up the parts with fullness and accuracy, &c." I must confess, that instead of learning, or philological acuteness and precision, I can perceive nothing but affectation and sheer nonsense. Would any man of common sense talk of filling up parts with fullness? or of filling up parts with accuracy? The author of *Hermes Scythicus* is not so senselessly affected, as to write in this style; yet he speaks very unlike a true philologist, when he says, "you have dipped much deeper into the elementary branches of philology than I have done." He might as well speak of elementary arms and limbs, as of elementary branches; and he might with equal propriety speak of dipping into arms or limbs, as of dipping into branches. I would disdain to notice these things, had I not reason to suppose, that the last-mentioned author is one of those referred to by Dugald Stewart, where he remarks—"I have hardly ever known a person addicted to etymological studies, who wrote his own language with elegance and propriety." The remark, it is true, would befit the empty mouth of a frothy rhetorician better than the page of a philosopher; but the metaphysical

metaphysical objector to etymology was aware of the force of such a remark, with his philosophical readers; though there is hardly a correct paragraph in his own writings.

JAMES GILCHRIST.

Newington-green; Jan. 17, 1816.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SELECT NOTICES of ITALIAN LITERATURE, comprising ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE, ANECDOTES, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, POETRY, &c. &c.

FRANCO SACCHETTI.

THIS celebrated poet lived towards the close of the fourteenth century. He was the author of three hundred tales [*novellas*], written with great fancy; and of an infinite number of sonnets, madrigals, &c. Among the most pleasing of his productions is a poem, containing a hundred and thirty-seven stanzas, into which he introduces a description of all the beautiful women who flourished in his time at Florence; describing the contests between the younger and those of a maturer age. His epistles being greatly esteemed, we here introduce several of them, hitherto unpublished; together with specimens of his poetry.

Letter from Franco Sacchetti to Master Donato Acciaiuoli, written in the Month of June, 1391; the said Master Donato being Chief Magistrate of Justice in the City of Florence, and during the War between the Count di Virtu and the Florentines.

Magnificent and eminent chief Magistrate Master Donato.

It is strongly rumoured that, in the exercise of your power, you are about to give peace to many, which, with my hands raised to heaven, I invoke; and because peace is a blessing, than which no one is greater, and without which no good is perfect, and, also, without which no kingdom can say that it has stability;—I, who desire it most earnestly, have been moved to write to your Paternity. Considering, therefore, how honourable it will be at the present time, and how necessary it is that we should be relieved from the many dangers induced by war; I think I see in you the glory which was ascribed to the Roman Brutus, who was entitled the second Romulus, because Romulus founded the city of Rome, and Brutus maintained the liberty of that capital. And will not this renown belong to you? Certainly yes, because nothing is so hos-

tile to liberty as war, and the wastes it occasions. This is that which has subjugated the nations and communities of the universe, as our country has twice approved. God grant that the evil may not overtake us a third time. War is extraneous to celestial glory: it reigns in the center of the abyss. There are many who say, "we cannot place our trust," &c. And I reply, that we have not any pledge to give to the enemy. If in this contest he had come off triumphantly, and with honour, what is said by these persons might give us serious apprehensions. But seeing that the contrary is the case, I entertain a firm hope that he will have a constant dread of making any attempt against us, inasmuch as we have diminished his state, and have laid open that which still remains to him. Has he not lost the city of Padua?—And, in the way in which he holds Verona, disabled as it is, may it not be said to be rather an expense to him than of any utility? Have not Ferrara and Modona been taken from his confine, and the way opened for the passage of the Appennines, and all the other mountains? In the early spring, did not the ensigns of your warriors wave over his Lombardian territory? Is not your army now at his very gates? And is not the other army of Gascony either at present on his territory, or about to penetrate? Have not the Paduans and Bolognese risen in arms against him, while another of your gallant commanders, at the head of your militia, has entered the Sanese territory? These are not winds, which, when *rightly minced*, the enemy will return a second time to taste, but will rather shun them on the proof. Who among his soldiery, unless furtively, has had a sight of your territory? Certainly, all things considered, neither in writing, nor on record, has so much honour before fallen to the share of our Republic. For all the reasons I have given, it may be said that peace will be secure. Hannibal observes; "better is a secure peace than an expected victory;" and Petrarch goes still further in one of his epistles, saying that "a secure peace is better than a certain victory." The end of a war is not certain, but very doubtful, when we consider the various accidents to which it is exposed. We are warned by Cato. *Non eodem cursu respondent ultima primis.* Some will say, Peace cannot be procured without the consent of others. *Est modus in rebus, sunt certi*

certi denique fines. Without a beginning, there can be neither middle nor end. The Venetians, when they make war, establish an office of war, and an office of peace. This is a thing acceptable to God, and on many accounts grateful to the world. We have a famous city, and a delightful territory; but let us hear Scipio Africanus. "Of what avail," he observes, "is the possession of a great city, of fine palaces, and of high walls, when the foundations of virtue are overthrown." Peace is the principal benefit of all the virtues. Having this, therefore, we shall have every good.

Briefly to conclude, my dear lord, I congratulate you on so worthy and laudable an undertaking, which is to give life to our city, and a mortal grief to those who bear it in hatred, and look forward to its ruin. You being the author of this, have in my opinion acquired three names. The first, Brutus, as I have said above; the second, Hercules, which has so powerful and glorious a sound; and the third, Solomon, by which is implied the vision of peace. And may He who is all peace, grant you his grace in this, and, in every thing beside, do that which may be for the good and advancement of our country. Death and eternal punishment to him who may wish the contrary.

Reply of Master Donato Acciaiuoli to Franco Sacchetti.

If I had the pen and the intellect, I would make you a suitable answer; but this is not possible, seeing that, however I may be advanced in years, I am not so in virtue, and am sensible of my insufficiency. Nevertheless, I will not on any occasion neglect to furnish a simple reply.

Franco, it sometimes happens that fame is less than the truth, and sometimes greater; on this occasion, however, I shall study to testify the truth which I feel, to every one who will not spurn the knowledge of it through passion, as sometimes happens. The truly benevolent consolation you give to the country, and to me, I willingly receive; and the useful example of ancient history you adduce, animates me with the desire of following the traces of those whose memory will be eternal. Fancy portrays to me Romulus, the first king of the Romans, a chief of a lofty mind, the founder of the city, of the empire, and of the power which other nations attained. And then, that first founder

of liberty, Junius Brutus, who, moved with disdain and grief for Lucretia, and animated by the favour of the people and the love of justice, dared to assail the regal pride of King Tarquin, and, having driven him from Rome, was constituted first consul, as father of the city and of justice.

Many things might be said by you, who are acquainted with them; but I shall not neglect to speak of Numa Pompilius, the second king of the Romans, who obtained so high a celebrity as the lover of peace, of religion, and of justice. He was the enemy of war, and, as you know, built the temple dedicated to Janus, to be kept open during war, and shut in peace. Throughout the whole of his life he kept it closed by the locks of his providence, and of justice; pacifying, by the gentlest means, the irritation of those who were bent on war, and restraining the fury of their arms by the blessings of peace, and the right exercise of power.

I well recollect to have heard of that famous and consummate commander Hannibal, the leader of the Carthaginians, who was, above all others, victorious in arms, and who confessed that a secure peace was better than the hope of a victory. And, if I should hear or should read the contrary, I would not believe it. What hopes of victory had not Pompey the Great in Thessaly, where, having at his command three parts of the world, he despised the peace so often tendered to him by Cæsar; still, skilful as he was in feats of arms, he was the first to flee.

Peace preserves, and augments within itself, whatever is useful: with war it is otherwise. It bursts asunder the bonds of friendship, and imposes shackles of its own forging. May the ardour of war be cooled, and justice prevail under favour of the Divinity! I conclude this reply by reminding you of the words of Petrarca, so familiar to you, where, in his letters addressed to Italy, he speaks of morals.

Written, or, I should rather say, scrawled, with my own hand, this tenth day of July. May God preserve you.

DONATO ACCIAIUOLI.

Letter from Franco Sacchetti to Astore, Lord of Faenza, with twelve Sonnets in praise of Peace.

No comfort is greater to the servant than this, that when he is labouring under afflictions he should convey his lamentations to his lord. I may be compared

pared to one who, coming out of the tomb, knows what death is. If in the space of thirty-three years I have twice received the shock, I am the better able to judge how painful is the blow : and I will sing that others may not weep as I have wept. Magnificent Lord, if I should finally receive the gift of eternal life, as happened to Job, I feel, according to my faculty, a considerable portion of his pains. In recounting them I shall not go a great way back, but shall confine myself to the mention of those which have befallen me since I left your clemency. On my way hither, men in arms were assembling from every side, and beginning to *weave a web*, which was wrought in such a form as to cause a greater dread for the future. Amid these preparations I was assailed by a confluence of twenty mouths, complaining of divers diseases, one of one infirmity, another of another ; and, in addition to this, one of my sisters, who had made an advantageous match some years before, now bereft of every property, and broken-hearted, sought refuge in my house. I myself had to taste the fruit of Count Alberigo [bitter fruit], all my possessions, and the furniture of five apartments, having been burnt, with the exception of the bedding. My oil jars were broken, and the oil spilled, of the value of a hundred and twenty florins ; and my loss in wine was nearly of the same amount. Twenty fine orange trees had been cut down for fuel ; and the houses of my labourers burnt, with their furniture and utensils, together with many other losses, which it would be impossible to note down. The roofs and planks having all been consumed by fire, nothing remained but the terraces and the decayed walls, well stored within with ashes. I have praised, and I praise God, beseeching him that he will not do me so much evil as I have sustained, and which I did not formerly think to receive, notwithstanding I have, for a long time, anticipated the calamitous events which have overtaken my country. Some comfort me, by saying, that God visits his friends ; and I reply, that I am content, but that this appears to me to be a new kind of friendship. Others tell me, that, as I have always been an enemy to war, I have received four times as much damage as another citizen. My answer to this is, that I am truly grieved for those who have not received any ; and that, if I should desire the contrary, I should add to my misfortunes envy, which would make

me more sorrowful than I am. The day after my property was burned, my commune wished to recompense me from the stores which had been laid by. I was thankful, and glad that so good a provision had been made ; but observed, that when dead, I should be freed from so many pains, the burthen of which brought on a fever of nearly a month's duration. This has been succeeded by another attack, from which I am nearly recovered. And to the end, that every one may be certain that I have always been a lover of peace, for which I have a greater fondness than ever, because I have a greater need of it ; I have composed the twelve underwritten sonnets, which I send to your lordship ; and which, as a rude man, I have rudely composed, to the end that they may be clearly understood ; seeing that subtile writings are by many interpreted variously, and contrary to the intention of the authors who frame them, more especially when it is the aim of malevolent persons to calumniate the latter.

Dated at Florence, this 15th day of April, 1397, with a recommendation for your servant—

FRANCO DE SACCHETTI.

The following are specimens of the sonnets.

SONETTO III.

La, dove è pace, il ben sempre germoglia
Matrimoni con feste, e balli, e canti :
Ridon le ville, e le donne, e gli amanti :
Ogni mente s'adorna in vaga voglia.
Là, dove è la guerra, non par che ben
coglia :
Van tapinando vergini con pianti,
Morti, arsion di case, e luoghi santi,
Presi innocenti con tormenti e doglia.
Colui che 'ngrassa su questi lamenti,
Non goderà già mai di tal ablati :
Aspetti pure il cavator de 'denti ;
Ch'è 'mal, che segnon, da lui principiati,
Cento per un gli fian pene dolenti :
E spesso fa il mondo tai mercati.

SONETTO IV.

Tutti i sentieri in pace son sicuri :
Le terre usan giustizia, e ragione.
In guerra surge ciaschedun ladrone :
Rompon le strade malandrini, e furi.
Li mercatanti per li mari oscuri
Vanno per pace senza sospeccione :
Per la guerra i Corsari hanno 'l timone
Predando con assalti et aspri, e duri.
La pace i buoni mantiene, e nutrica :
La guerra gente d'ogni vizio pasce,
Che nulla fede a lor fu mai amica.
Nimici son d'ogni uom, che al mondo nasce ;
E chi con loro con più amor s'intrica
Odio n'acquista, che sempre rinasce.

The remaining correspondence of this spirited writer in our next.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I PERCEIVE by the prices of shares of public undertakings, inserted in the Brokers' Price-Current of last month, that some shares of the Southwark-bridge concern have been sold as low as 25 per cent. discount, which induced me to investigate the probable chance of reve-

London Bridge.

Foot-passengers	89,610
Waggon	769
Carts and drays	2,924
Coaches	1,240
Gigs and taxed carts	485
Horses	764

Blackfriars.

61,069
533
502
990
500
522

Westminster.

37,820
173
963
1,171
569
615

at 1d
8
4
6
4
1½

Now, I presume, it will hardly be doubted, but that as many foot passengers will pass over the Southwark-bridge as now go over Westminster-bridge. This number then, at ONE-PENNY each, will produce the sum of 57,496l. per annum,—equal to ten per cent. upon a capital of more than half a million; to which sum, I will suppose, the expense of the bridge and roads may amount: yet, without estimating one farthing for horses and carriages, which will amount to about 14,000l. reckoning one-third of the present passage over London and Blackfriars' bridges. Thus, then, a sum of about 20,000l. will be left for the annual expenses of the bridge; such as repairs, lighting, watching, collecting tolls, &c. and for accumulation to pay off the share-holders when it is to be a free bridge.

Being myself a holder of but few shares, yet the loss by such a discount would not be quite convenient for me to suffer, I was naturally, at first view, very much alarmed; but the above investigation has set my mind at rest, as I cannot but think it is the lowest estimate that can be rationally expected. And, when it is considered that the Southwark-bridge will be situated in the centre, between the City and Borough, the most populous parts of them, and the most desirable communication of the banks of the river, it is hardly too much to expect one-third of the number which pass over the two bridges of Blackfriars and London, which will produce a sum considerably more than the above, and which surplus will, according to the Act of Parliament, be laid by till it amounts to a sum sufficient to pay off the share-holders double the original subscription; that is, 200l. for every 100l. subscribed. I must remark also that, notwithstanding the present great depression on the shares, the bridge is proceeding in its execution

due from that project. I accordingly sought for some of the publications in which I had seen ascertained the number of passengers, carriages, &c. that daily pass over the three bridges, already built; and, from documents which have been long before the public, I find as follows, viz.—

with great celerity; a proof, I think, that those in the secret are quite satisfied. I shall, therefore, keep the few shares I hold until the bridge be finished, when I do not fear but I may, if inclined, sell them at a considerable premium. I recommend the same conduct to others, to whom it may not be inconvenient to pay up their subscrip'tion, as in my mind they cannot fail to receive ten per cent. for their capital, after the bridge shall be opened; and double their capital returned when it shall be given up to the public; besides common interest till opened; to all which I find by the Act of Parliament they are entitled.

A SOUTHWARK-BRIDGE SUBSCRIBER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the NATURE and PROPERTIES of CAOUTCHOUC, and on the CONSTRUCTION of ELASTIC BEDS, PILLOWS, HAMMOCKS, &c.

THE term *Caoutchouc* may be considered as the generic name for a concrete vegetable substance which possesses the properties of elasticity and extensibility, and is soluble in the essential oils, &c. and its not being acted on by those fluids which are solvents for gums and resins, renders the term *elastic gum*, or *elastic resin*, improper for it. The specific name may be that of the vegetable producing it: as, *caoutchouc of Urceola elastica*, *caoutchouc of Ficus indica*, *caoutchouc of Artocarpus integrifolia*, &c.

This production is common to the East Indies, and to all tropical climates, from whence it is imported in various artificial forms; chiefly in that of bottles and solid blocks, sometimes in the shape of balls, or in the rude figures of birds, horses, and other animals. It grows very abundantly in South America, particularly on the banks of the Amazon river, eastward of Quito; also in the colonies of Surinam and Cayenne, in Guiana;

Guiana; and has been found plentifully in Brasil, and in small quantities near Buenos Ayres, and beyond the river Plata at near 40 degrees South latitude, or 16 degrees beyond the tropics: so that it may possibly be propagated in Spain, or in the South of France, as these are both situated under the corresponding degree of North latitude: and there are some English trees and plants affording a white juice, which, if collected in sufficient quantities, may possibly produce by coagulation a similar elastic substance.

Caoutchouc, as an article of commerce, is of comparatively modern introduction; its uses have been locally confined, and but little known; whilst its great abundance, and the easy mode of its being obtained and applied, renders it an advantageous subject of general investigation: and the principal object herein, is to collect and arrange a series of well authenticated facts relating to it; and, from the inferences deducible therefrom, to elucidate and confirm the advantages of its application to numerous and more extensive purposes. I have therefore subjoined abstracts from the accounts of M. de la Borde, physician at Cayenne, in Guiana, &c. and also from the following works:

Linnæus. *Spec. Plant.* SIPHONIA CA-
HUCHU.

—*Suppl.* JATROPA ELASTICA.

Aublet. *Guian.* II. Pl. 335. HEVEA GUI-
ANENSIS.

Annals de Chimie. 1792.

Act. Par. 1751. Pl. 20, *figura mala.* PAO
XIRINGA.

Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. IV. p. 308. Pl.
B. 1. fig. 4.

Asiatic Researches, Vol. 5. ELASTIC GUM
VINE, URCEOLA ELASTICA.

Encyclopedia. Nicholson. CAOUTCHOUC.

—*Londinensis.* CAOUTCHOUC, URCE-
OLA ELASTICA.

General Review of Foreign Literature, 1775.

Repertory of Arts, CAOUTCHOUC.

Chemic. Dict. Nicholson. CAOUTCHOUC.

Acropedia. Baldwin. COCHUC.

The French naturalists mostly call this substance Caochouch: M. Bomare describes it under the name of Resin elastique. The *Memoirs de l'Academie des Sciences*, 1751, contain a description of it by M. de la Condamine, and two papers on the manner of softening and dissolving it, by M. Maquer, and Herissant, 1763; also some observations by M. Maquer, 1768, on the caochouch discovered in Cayenne; and in the same publication for 1769, there are remarks by the Chevalier Turgot on the elastic resin found in the Isle of France. The

trees, vines, and plants, of different climates, producing it, are numerous, and of various sorts.

The vegetable substance of *caoutchouc* or *elastic gum*, as produced from the tree or vine in its native climate; cannot be imported in its original fluid state, on account of a spontaneous fermentation which would take place, and ultimately render it useless. It is technically called Indian rubber, lead eater, &c. from its being an Indian production, and chiefly used for the purpose of erasing the strokes of black-lead pencils, an inherent property for which, it appears exclusively to possess—is the indurated juice or sap of a tree; and is extracted from incisions made in the bark, or otherwise by cutting off whole branches. The fluid, when first exuded, is of a white colour, and of a glutinous consistency, soon acquiring a firm texture by exposure to the air; after which its colour gradually changes to a dark brown or black, which penetrates more or less deep beneath the surface, according to its age and thickness. It is pliable, extensible, and elastic to a remarkable degree; being capable of great extension in any direction, and afterwards of regaining nearly its former size and shape, on the extending force being withdrawn. A great degree of cold renders it stiff and rigid. A moderate warmth restores its original elasticity, renders it more pliable, and increases its capability of extension. A violent heat destroys it by melting; producing at the same time a dense smoke. If the heat be increased beyond this, ignition takes place, when it burns slowly with a bright flame; and on this account it has been used for torches.

All its qualities are permanent excepting its white colour, and its original vegetable odour, which much resembles that of Chinese or Indian ink. Its specific gravity is rather less than that of water. It is, in its *original fluid state*, capable of being moulded or formed into *any requisite shape*, impervious to air and water; and it appears to be indestructible excepting by fire, and by its known solvents of nitric ether, essential oil of turpentine, &c. Water, or the generality of oils, will not dissolve it unless at a very high temperature.

When reduced to a fluid, either by melting or by solution, it is not easily restored to a solid form, and most of its original properties are lost; excepting when nitric ether is employed, which completely dissolves it at the common temperature of the atmosphere; and if the solution be afterwards spread on the surface

surface of paper or clay, &c. and exposed to the air, the ether soon evaporates, leaving the caoutchouc unaltered in its properties. This solution is transparent, of an amber colour; and, on being thrown into water, rises to the surface, forming a solid membrane, possessing the great elasticity and the other qualities of original caoutchouc: but, as the ether requires much expensive preparation, with longer time than the other solvents, this method for most purposes is not eligible. Essential oil of turpentine is a solvent for it, with the application of a small degree of heat. If the caoutchouc bottles are cut into small pieces, and those pieces are examined a few hours after their immersion into this solvent, they will be found to be considerably augmented in their size by absorbing the turpentine; and rendered so transparent that all the different layers, strata, or coatings of which the bottles, and other artificial figures of elastic gum are constructed, may easily be seen through the edges of the flat pieces: this solution may be completed in about four days, by repeatedly straining it by force through cloth or hair bags. If pieces of paper or of silk or cotton-cloth, previously saturated with linseed oil and dried, be immersed in this solution, and afterwards exposed to the air, the turpentine evaporates, leaving the oil-case completely covered with the caoutchouc, possessing a remarkable degree of adhesiveness and tenacity; so that if two or more such pieces be laid over each other, and pressed together to expel the air between them, they will unite with great firmness; and, if afterwards torn asunder, they will appear to have been held in contact by numerous strings or fibres of the elastic gum on their surfaces. Several pieces of silk, cotton, or paper oil-case, may thus be joined together to any size and shape; forming a resemblance to paste-board, flexible, and impervious to air. Compositions for careening the balloons of aerostation, are made of elastic gum, digested in essential oil of turpentine, and afterwards dissolved by boiling it in drying linseed oil, in various proportions. A piece of indurated caoutchouc possesses an inherent toughness, resisting the edge of any sharp instrument; but if required to be cut, it may be done in any direction by making it rather warm, to increase its flexibility sufficiently to bend it over the edge of a table, and applying the sharp point of knife to its strained surface.

The trees or vines producing caout-

chouc, are numerous, and not confined to one species; but they are chiefly of the genus *EUPHORBIA*. 3d. section, 11th. class, *Linnaeus*. Those which are found in Bengal, particularly near the mouths of the Ganges, mostly resemble the English ivy, bearing leaves at the extremities of the small branches only. The largest stems are from four to six inches in diameter, proceeding in numerous ramifications on the ground, until they meet with other support, when they ascend, and frequently bind several trees together in the numerous folds of their branches: these growing over them descend, and again take root in the ground, from whence other ramifications of stems proceed in the same manner as before. This property of taking root in numerous places is common to many English trees and plants when suffered to grow naturally and without mutilation.

The common method of extracting the gum from the caoutchouc trees, is either by incision or by cutting off whole branches. The first method is usually preferred, and is the most easily performed; being nothing more than cutting several deep gashes through the bark, and placing shells round the tree in any convenient manner to receive the gum. The second method is injurious to the trees, but produces the greatest quantity; being sometimes more than one third of the whole weight of the amputated branches or stems: these are cut into convenient lengths, and set standing on their ends in the receiving vessels, until a sufficient quantity is collected from them. To form the caoutchouc bottles which are commonly imported, a ball of clay is fixed on the extremity of a stick, and repeatedly dipped into the extracted fluid. Each coating requires a short time to dry and harden, by exposure to the air or to the sun; and several such coatings produce the requisite thickness; after which the stick is withdrawn, and the clay is broken and washed out: others are formed wholly on clay. On opening some of these bottles, the remains of the clay, and also the shape of the stick, may be observed in them. Their general size is from two to eight inches in diameter; their outside surfaces are either left plain, or indented, before they are perfectly indurated, with various figures, which afterwards remain indelible. They are also equally capable of receiving any kind of raised or embossed work, by the addition of small pieces of the gum to their surfaces, whilst in the same state. These bottles and all hollow figures of animals, fruit, &c. are thus moulded or formed on models

models of clay, excepting the smaller parts of them, which are made by coating short pieces of twine or other substances with the fluid gum, and adding them to the figure before its surface is perfectly indurated.

The thick blocks of caoutchouc are made in moulds of clay; and sometimes merely by digging trenches or holes in the ground near the trees, and causing the extracted gum to flow into them, wherein it gradually indurates: and commonly so little care is taken during the process, that pieces of clay with dry sticks, grass, and leaves, are sometimes found in the midst of their substance; and also small cavities partly filled with the juice in a fermented state: others are nearly free from these imperfections. They are generally from one to three feet long, and about two inches thick; having much of the appearance of cork. For the purpose of erasing the strokes of black-lead pencils or crayons, small pieces of these blocks are preferable to the bottles or to any other shape, being more durable and convenient. A new block on being cut appears white internally, and the more so toward the centre; but this original white colour will not remain on its surface, where it is in immediate contact with the air, longer than a few days; yet, after the dark shade has penetrated about an eighth of an inch deep, it requires a much longer time to penetrate farther.

Of the Syringe tree, *Siphonia cabuchu*, or *Siphonia elastica*, an account is obtained from the observations of M. de la Borde; who, when travelling by the order of the French government through the interior of Africa, A. D. 1772, found several of them growing on the banks of the lakes and rivers. Those in the woods are not readily observed, from their tufted branches being much intermixed with the surrounding foliage; but they may be distinguished by the number of young plants produced by their falling seeds, and springing up beneath them: these, being overshadowed by the forests, are mostly prevented from growing to maturity. The resinous juice flows at all times of the year; but the rainy season is the most favourable for collecting it; and the natives generally prefer this time for the purpose. They begin the operation by washing the stem of the tree to the height of seven or eight feet, to free it from moss, &c. and perhaps to make the gum flow more readily. A cord is then bound round the trunk at the height of about one foot

from the ground, to support a trench or gutter, which is made of clay with a short spout projecting off at one side of it; under which is placed a calabash shell, or a hollow shaped piece of clay, to receive the gum. Several deep gashes are then cut through the bark, to the height of five or six feet; and the white juice exuding therefrom, flows around the trench, and runs down from the spout to the receiving vessel; into which the clay-models, of any requisite shape, are afterwards dipped repeatedly, until their surfaces have acquired by induration a sufficient thickness, or number of coatings. After the process is finished, the substance remains extremely flexible, and nearly insoluble: warm water, or a moderate heat, softens it, and makes it more pliable, but never renders it capable of being remoulded.

The Syringe tree is also a native of South America: in Brasil it grows to the height of fifty or sixty feet; generally straight and free from branches, excepting at the top, where they are numerous and much divided; its leaves are green on the superior surface, and white beneath, growing three together on the same leaf stalk; the seeds are contained in pods, each consisting of three cells, resembling those of the *Ricinus* or *Palma Christi*. Amongst others, M. Aublet has noticed its fruit, and the white and resinous juice produced from its trunk; and a botanical description of its flowers has been given by M. Richard, a French botanist. In the forests to the north of Quito, where it is found in great abundance, the inhabitants have given it the name of *Heve*. From incisions purposely made in the bark, there exudes a white fluid resembling milk, which gradually hardens in the air: of this they make torches or flambeaux; and in the province of Quito, they render a kind of coarse cloth water proof, by covering it with a thin coat of the fluid caoutchouc, which soon indurates thereon; and it thus answers the common purposes of oil-case. On the banks of the Amazon river, the natives form the gum into rude figures of birds, fruit, and toys of different kinds, which are not easily broken. For making them they employ clay models: these are covered with one layer or coating of the gum, and exposed to the smoke of a fire until its white colour changes to a deep yellow: the same operation is repeated until it is brought to a proper thickness. When that is done, and it is become sufficiently indurated, the models are crushed by

pressing together the sides of the hollow figure, and afterwards washed out. In this manner they form elastic bottles, and also shoes and boots, which in texture and colour much resemble those made of leather, and they possess the additional advantage of being impervious to water.

The nation of Omaguas, situated in the interior of South America, also form the caoutchouc into bottles, to the necks of which they fasten a hollow reed, and thus convert them into a sort of syringe. From this circumstance the Portuguese of the colony of Para, have called the tree *Pao de Xiringa*; and hence the name of *Seringat* has been given to it, and also to its resinous production. The wood of this tree has been wrought into small masts, it being both light and straight. There are other trees in South America producing a white juice, which may be converted into similar articles with those made from the common caoutchouc or syringe tree, although the quantity of juice, produced from them, and also its quality, may be various. *M. Fresneau* observes that the elastic gum produced in the colony of Cayenne, indurates very quickly after it exudes from the tree, so that it can be formed into the requisite shapes only at the places where it is produced; that it is applied to a great variety of uses, and is applicable to many more; and therefore may become of considerable value to the colony by converting it into regularly saleable articles.

From the preceding abstracts, it is clearly evinced that the substance of caoutchouc is elastic, flexible, impervious to air and water, and of a fibrous texture, not easily separated or destroyed; yet, in its natural fluid state, capable of being spread on cloth, paper, cordage, &c. or of being moulded or modelled on clay or wax into any requisite shape; and is easily obtained in the most abundant quantities in the various places from whence it is commonly imported.

These qualities and circumstances combined, and thus practically obtained, are all that are required in the proposed method of constructing elastic Beds and Pillows, Portable Tent-beds, Seamen's Hammocks, water-proof Life-preservers, &c. comprising flexible and impermeable cases, occasionally enclosed in external cases of the usual construction and appearance, and capable of being filled with atmospheric air, instead of down or feathers, for the purpose of being rendered more or less elastic; and also for obtaining an

equal and natural temperature, and other obvious advantages of lightness and portability, buoyancy, &c. resulting from the foregoing method of construction. From the preceding abstracts it is also apparently evinced that such a manufactory can be established with advantage *only at the places where the fluid caoutchouc is produced immediately from the trees*, unless some eligible method can be found either to import it in this natural fluid state, or otherwise to dissolve the indurated caoutchouc without destroying its essential qualities.

In addition to the present purpose, the impermeable cere-cloth, which has been made of various materials coated with this vegetable substance, may be advantageously applied to the numerous purposes of leather and of flexible oil-case. It may be made of any size and shape, without seams of thread, and either elastic or not, according to the nature of the cloth or other material which is made the basis of the work. It may be employed for covering chests, trunks, portmanteaus, &c. and more particularly the roofs of coaches. A thicker and stronger sort may be made into thongs, straps, and traces, carriage harness, saddles, reins, and bridles: these would have the usual appearance of leather, and possess all the utility of it, with the advantage of the more durable properties of caoutchouc, either with or without its elasticity, as may be required; and they may be made entire, without seams of thread in any part, for, if two or more pieces of indurated caoutchouc, which are required to be brought in contact with each other, are pressed together, having some of the same substance in its natural fluid state previously applied to their surfaces, they will soon become equally inseparable with any other part of the work, as the fluid readily indurates between them; and, by means of additional external coatings, every appearance of the line of contact may be effectually closed. This is exemplified in the construction of some of the artificial figures of caoutchouc which are commonly imported. And, by the same means combined with those before mentioned, various instruments, either wholly or in part, may also be constructed, particularly for hydrostatic and hydraulic purposes: as flexible tubes, of various diameters, for conveying air or water; the flexible parts of bellows of every description; some kinds of chemical and surgical instruments. Also water-proof shoes and boots; aprons and entire dresses,

dresses, for workmen employed in chemical laboratories, &c. And hereby considerable improvement may be made in the construction of *valves* and *concave packings*, for the pistons of hydraulic presses, forcing pumps, and condensers; also in the construction of machines of *aërostation*; for the entire coating of which, with all their appendages, *caoutchouc* may be advantageously employed, from its superior strength in proportion to its weight, and from its durable, impermeable, and elastic properties. Different sorts of twines and ropes have been coated with it to various degrees of thickness, whereby they have been strengthened, and rendered considerably more durable; and therefore ships' cordage may be more permanently preserved from decay, if thus coated with a firm, dry, flexible, and impermeable substance, than by means of any of the resinous productions which are commonly employed. And, on further investigation, it will be evinced that *caoutchouc*, in its *natural fluid state*, is not only advantageous in its application in these examples, and in others which may occur, but also that in *some instances*, it is the *only substance* which can be obtained possessing all the qualities requisite for the purpose.

Bridgewater; Dec. 4, 1815. J. CLARK.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT forbear sympathizing with "Common Sense," in his approbation of Gardiner's Improved Psalmody; but the reception, generally, of those tasteful productions, would indicate a greater degree of *literary feeling* among organists, of *literary expression* among parish-clerks, and a higher relish for both music and letters among clergymen, churchwardens, and vestrymen, than we may reasonably hope for, until the rising generation of piano-forte students and vocal amateurs become sufficiently acquainted with the canons of musical criticism, to seek other subjects for practice than country-dances or cat-upon-key sonatas, and the eternal sameness of ill-placed shakes, cadenzas, &c. in imitation of the merely involuntary tricks of fashionable public singers.

Swift told Pilkington, that "every man should write his own English." If every young lady or gentleman trusted to their own native feeling of the poet and composer, instead of sinking both under a load of second-hand *peculiarities*

in expression (and therefore *faults*) after a celebrated performer, the charms of execution would be no less varied, extensive, and delightful, than are the charms of composition evinced in the works of a Handel, a Haydn, a Mozart, a Beethoven, and a bright cloud of others. Then the good old folks, their parents and relatives, would find their devotional exercises of this class enhanced to a genuine foretaste of hereafter, instead of being, as at present, pressed closer to this earth by associations the most inimical to any thing like intellectual enjoyment.

Besides, in vocal imitation, where Nature has not denied a voice that practice might improve and strengthen, there is not even the merit of *accomplishing a difficulty*. Some years since a counter-tenor singer in the choir of the Bristol cathedral (very much to his cost in property and moral reputation, for he brought a sufficiency of both from the place of his nativity,) became celebrated among his convivial auditors, for the performance of the melody, to the utter exclusion of words, of an old hunting-song, the "Talli-ho!" which he sustained, with remarkable volume and flexibility, upon F in altissimo. This feat exciting the envy of a young journeyman printer, who possessed a powerful voice of about the same register, he often essayed to emulate our "prince of college-singers," but in vain, until he bethought himself of alike eclipsing the words by the full blaze of his rival's nasal tone; and then the task proved very easy, to the great dismay and mortification of his heretofore-wonderous original. Again, three Israelites lately astonished us wise ones of the West, by a performance, in which, while one of them, a very fine tenor, sung "Hebrew Melodies," and the air of finales to some of Mozart's comic operas, the other two *squalled* and *pumped-up*, instrumentally, a soprano and bass accompaniment, and it must be confessed, in two or three specimens, with a truly pleasing, as well as novel, effect. But, then, "What could exceed the compass, the volume, the flexibility, and *all that*, of the two fleshly organ-pipes? Not, surely, the highly gifted powers of a Catalani and a Bartleman!" This happy triumvirate left us with full assurance of being received, upon a second visit, with redoubled tokens of solid approbation; but, alas! a moment or two of *waggish* imitation, in several places, have since proved that

precisely the same effect is possible (always remembering to forget the mother-tongue), in the attempts of "many men, many women, and many children."

In the allusion to public singers, let me not be accused of insinuating 'general censure,' which 'is ever unjust.' There are some who afflict their auditory with very few, if any, peculiarities, or tricks for imitation to fasten upon; among whom may be reckoned, Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Ashe, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Windsor, Master Barnett, Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Vaughan, and Mr. Pyne. Harrison will be long remembered as having stood at the head of this list. I have often been strongly reminded by amateurs, of Incedon's 'Bright Chanticleer,' even to his leather-and-lapstone like smack of the word *stag*; and, in the same degree, before close study and practice enabled Braham to render every word clear and intelligible as the finest examples of oral delivery, of the florid innovations of his famous Pollacca*; but I must be permitted to despair of ever hearing from any one else, with equal delight, 'Whilst the lads of the village,' and the scene from Jephtha, 'Deeper and deeper still,' until singers shall employ the full powers of voice and discrimination with which nature has endowed them, to embody

* To the hearer, who, in the simplicity of his heart, expected sense as well as sound, the following was Mr. Braham's original version of this his first crack song:

No mobi soro chasmia
Shali to fel despar
Noja rapel denvenomda
An conca evica.

So in orvos ta hemtabo
On natus tenth alis
Ta fores ekos vidis oa—
In tem ta hunta flis.

Mr. Braham sustained his (in this instance at least) ill-earned fame with a much better grace. I should have been very glad, if nothing stood in the way, to hear him sing, after the many failures I have witnessed, the closing air of The Messiah, "If God is for us, who can be against us?" which Handel evidently designed for the very climax of devotional joy and exultation. I know (from a manuscript score of the Oratorio made by Mr. Smith while Handel was in Ireland, for the late Mr. Edmund Broderip, of Wells, and which is now before me,) that the song was written for a soprano; but this was probably on account of Beard's want of power and compass for an air of so much mingled pathos and boldness of expression,

and fill out the writer and composer's design. If, beyond this, embellishment be necessary to arrest the hearer's gaping after mere novelty, let the fringe be of the singer's own proper invention, not the faded worn-out tinsel of another.

Having so far proceeded in a strain of dictatorship, that some of my acquaintance in the profession may deem altogether presumptive, I will venture to propose two pieces of sacred music (in co-operation with the patriotic object of your correspondent), which may be offered to amateurs, as the test of that purity of style which should ever pervade music employed in the service of the Deity, namely, the 'Eloi' of Dr. Harrington; and, 'Time, what an empty vapour 'tis!' adapted from the Passione of Haydn by Mr. Gardiner. And, with respect to strains of thanksgiving and joy, what more is needed in the way of embellishment than may be found in the written laws of Purcell, Handel, Haydn, and Mozart's anthems, chorusses, and motetts?

Recurring to the rubbish which it is the immediate object of this paper to clear away, to imitate chaste and unalloyed excellence is to arrive at excellence itself. Therefore, while the public admire and reward the better features in the vocal paintings of artists in this department of science, they should unanimously discountenance every attempt to perpetuate deformities, as a never-failing symptom of the vilest affectation, and at enmity with the wholesome ever-varying and inexhaustible delights of an all-bounteous Providence.

I understand that Mr. Bishop, the deservedly celebrated composer of Covent-Garden Theatre, is now on a tour of discovery, for the purpose of forming an estimate of the present state of music in England, preparatory to a continuation of Dr. Burney's General History. I mention this, in order that, if the report be true, your musical readers may be prepared to anticipate Mr. Bishop's enquiries, so as to render the passive materials of his task worthy of the active spirit and enterprize with which, in the presumed want of a British Musical Mæcenas, it is undertaken.

Bristol; Feb. 1816. J. EVANS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY saw some paper made of rice. The farinacious part of our potatoe is more adhesive in its nature than rice-flour. Perhaps a hint in your Magazine

Magazine may lead to a profitable manufacture. Has Mr. Lee tried to subject nettles to the process so successful with flax? G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last, I took upon me to give an opinion, that large asylums for the indiscriminate reception of all descriptions of mental diseases, are much more calculated to prevent recovery than to promote it, under the best regulations possible; indeed, I do not hesitate to go further, and assert, that exposure to the horrors of a large mad-house, is more likely to cause insanity than to cure it. Nor can any argument to the contrary be drawn from the fact, that numbers do recover in such places, for numbers will recover under any treatment, however bad, while other cases, and that the most numerous, require the most particular and discriminating attention.

The matter is of great, national importance, for, if the general system is wrong, it at once accounts for the magnitude of the evil that is known to exist. In speaking of these asylums, it appears the same, whether we argue from causes to their effects, or from effects to their causes; that is, it is the same, whether we reason from the principles upon which they are established, or from the history of facts. In the treatment of mental disease, proper mental, or what is generally called moral, treatment, is admitted by all to be of the utmost importance, and this implies a moral sense in the patients; the first maxim, therefore, should be, to treat them as much as possible as rational beings, and avoid, as much as possible, all notice of their mental aberrations. I am so fully convinced of this, that I am in the frequent habit of repeating to my people, "Treat them as rational beings, and they will become rational; treat them as lunatics, and they will remain such." And, being well assured that any kind of deception does injury, I suffer none to be used; and, though circumstances may arise, in which I may think it proper to withhold intelligence from a patient, yet I never suffer a falsehood to be told to them, if I can help it; and it is necessary that the medical means of recovery should be unremitting, for a moral purpose, in order to convince them that their recovery is thought practicable and sought for; as, in all cases of curable lunacy, the pa-

tients can occasionally reason upon their own state and situation: their minds should, therefore, if possible, be entirely divested of the idea of incurable lunacy, and of unlimited restraint: as I have said in another place, the cordial of hope should be constantly held to the lips by the hand of Humanity. Coercion and restraint may be the means of recovery to a few, by simply breaking their previous bad habits; but, to far the greater part, coercion and restraint are not any means of cure; they tend to aggravate the complaint, but they may occasionally be necessary, as a medium, through which to exhibit the means of cure; as the apothecary makes use of water as a medium for exhibiting some active medicine in a complaint in which fluids are to be avoided as much as possible. The means of recovery are to make favourable changes in the mental habits, by strong, and rational, and pleasurable impressions upon the senses; rousing and exercising the mental powers, and the careful avoidance of whatever is calculated to cause morbid impressions. Now, can any thing be more adverse to this than the gloomy sameness of a large mad-house, and the horrors of being associated with incurable lunatics, criminal lunatics, and dangerous idiots, in a state of close confinement, without amusement or employment.

The advocates for county asylums tell us of classification, and of keeping those afflicted with different kinds of mental diseases entirely apart; this, as far as it goes, is quite begging the question; but, if it is necessary to keep them apart, why bring them under the same institution? That cannot be right in practice, which is wrong in principle; nor can that which is wrong as a whole, be right in its parts. If there is any thing to be attended to as a principle in the treatment of this disorder, it is, that those under the curative process, should be quite separate from those who are not, and that they should not be under the same establishment; it being impossible that receptacles for the mere confinement of incurable lunatics, criminal lunatics, and dangerous idiots, should not be thought of with sensations of horror, even by the sane, but much more so by the insane; while institutions properly constituted for the purposes of cure alone, and from which, of course, many would be frequently discharged cured, might be rendered quite acceptable to the imaginations of those visited by

by insanity: and this would be half the cure. They should not only be the abodes of bodily health, cheerfulness, active amusements, useful employment, and the usages and comforts of common life, but they should have the character of being such; and this character should not only be acceptable to the feelings of sober reason, but also to the vivid imaginations of those likely to become candidates for admission. What I recommend, I know to be practicable: none of my patients, who previously knew Spring Vale, ever expressed any objection to being brought, on the accession of insanity, and many have come voluntarily without attendance: I have no doubt of this contributing to their recovery.

Should it be said that my objections to the system of large asylums are imaginary, I have to urge, that it is on the force of imagination I am speaking; and the great difficulty of proper moral treatment does not arise from the total absence of reason in lunatics, but from the presence of strong mental feelings in which they do reason, though partially; for, while they can reason upon the horrors of a mad-house, they may be quite unable to reason upon the necessity of themselves being inmates; nor can they take consolation from the proper sources; and it is well known, that lunatics are more susceptible of strong mental impressions than others: care should be therefore taken, that, if possible, none were made but such as tended to recovery. If our thoughts are the passive involuntary effects of mental impressions, and if insanity simply consists in the influence of erroneous or visionary thoughts, then the exhibiting a constant succession of strong and rational mental impressions, is as far as we can go in moral treatment; and, if this is done upon a constitution restored to its pristine state of health, we go as far as art permits in the attempt to cure mental derangement: but large asylums, upon the prevailing system, do not afford the best means of recovering bodily health; in truth, they are wrong upon principle. The managers of these institutions seem to have exhausted their skill upon the architectural beauties and advantages of the buildings; yet, in this, how egregiously have they erred in all that I have seen; the cells open into the galleries used for the exercise of those who may be in a state of convalescence, by which they must be constantly exposed to all that

is disagreeable in the disease. I should think, that both the galleries for exercise within doors, and the airing grounds without, should be carried as far from the sight, smell, and noise of the cells, as convenience would admit of; and they are all upon the plan of solitary confinement during the night; yet nothing can be worse, and it never should be resorted to but as a thing of necessity, in the case of those who are furious or noisy.

The third Bethlem does not appear to be any improvement upon the second; I wonder whether the second was any improvement upon the first: I suspect not; and that a country situation was chosen for the first, with extensive airing grounds, in the open fields; and, however much we may have improved, since the days of our Edwards, in the arts of war, and the getting and spending money, it does not seem that we have improved in the art of treating insanity: the thing requires an effort; and, by this, much may be done in the present day.

If we go to the history of facts, we shall find little to recommend any of the public asylums now in existence, on the score of recovery; indeed, a learned Doctor gave an opinion to the Committee on Mad-houses, on the 6th June, 1815, which amounted to this—that he did not think insanity, in any instance, a curable disease. This opinion, it is very obvious, was given for the purpose of glossing over the want of success in the cure, at the very large institution he was then advocating, and in which no means of recovery, either medical or moral, are in use; and in which, from bad practice being added to the effect of a bad system, few, if any, do recover. But, to leave those institutions where the practice is notoriously bad, let us see what it is where the practice, as far as the system will admit, is acknowledged to be unexceptionably good; at St. Luke's, for instance; yet the list of cures even there presents a most melancholy picture of the healing art, as it respects insanity. The Retreat, near York, is held up as a model of perfection; and, no doubt, it enjoys many advantages to set against the disadvantage (as it relates to the cure), being an asylum for the keeping of all descriptions of those afflicted with mental diseases.

In upwards of sixteen years, only fifty-six had been discharged recovered, the average time taken for such recoveries being upwards of two years. I should not think five hundred and sixty recoveries

coveries too many to expect, from the attention and diligence of the managers of that institution, in sixteen years, if under a different system; and we have indubitable proofs, that the neighbourhood alone of the Retreat would have furnished plenty of fresh cases. But the Retreat is, what it was intended to be, an asylum for the comfortable keeping of lunatics; in which, if the cure was not lost sight of, it soon became a secondary object. The managers of the Nottingham Asylum appear to be perfectly satisfied with their own exertions, and the expenditure of twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-six pounds, in the first institution; and it must be admitted, that they have been indefatigable in the establishing, what they no doubt think, a very good thing, but which I may be permitted to consider as a very injurious measure; taking it as the ground of my argument, that recovery from insanity is the only real and positive good relating to it; for, as for the mere keeping of lunatics, that may be a positive evil, if it is the means of preventing better methods of cure; for the cost will be much greater in such receptacles of woe to the community, than would be sufficient elsewhere; and who shall say, that the comforts of the inmates shall be increased by breaking up all their local attainments and kindred ties? Abuses there may be in parish work-houses and private families;—will there be none in county asylums?

Of ninety-one patients admitted into the Nottingham Asylum, in the first year, eighteen only had recovered at the end of the second year; with leave of absence, on trial, to five others, and one relieved. Can any one suppose, that, in the present state of knowledge, so small a proportion would have recovered in an equal space of time, if there had been no Nottingham Asylum in existence? I think not, and have no hesitation in concluding, that this boasted institution has already been the means of preventing numbers recovering from insanity, and of the increase of incurable lunacy in the county of Nottingham. Let the above be compared with what I have been enabled to do—an obscure individual, who, not having the aid of a public purse, never had it in my power to complete my own plans, as far as related to all the advantages for cure, particularly as I live by keeping, not by curing, lunatics. I have seldom been in a situation to refuse admittance to those

that I knew to be incurable, as was my wish; and, during the first years of my keeping a house for the reception of the insane, a large proportion were of those that I could entertain no hopes of recovering. But I had the advantage of knowing something of the business I undertook; and made it a rule of action, that the cure of the disorder should be my leading object. I began building my place in June, 1808; and in October, of the same year, I took out a license for the admission of ten at a time: of the twenty-six I admitted, during the first year, six were absolutely incurable, from having been afflicted a number of years previous to admittance; and, with the exception of two, they were all the most confirmed and aggravated cases that were resigned into my hands, by their respective medical attendants; of the whole, ten were discharged recovered within the year, and five more of them within the second year; three were removed in a convalescent state, two died, and six remained at the end of the second year. Since that, I have been in the habit of noting those who were brought to me, within two months, from the commencement of the disorder, as recent cases; they have amounted, up to this time, to eighty-four; seventy-seven of whom have been discharged recovered, four were removed in a convalescent state, two were in a dying state when brought into the house, and sunk shortly after; one died at the end of two years, who would, as I believe, have proved incurable had he lived longer; he had been in the habit of drinking ardent spirits to a most astonishing excess: and none remain in the house, of those brought, while the disease was recent. I may be permitted to state these facts, as I never had any concealments in my practice; and, having taken pains, and been at great expense in publishing it to the world, the above facts may be worthy the consideration of those who take upon them to undraw the strings of a public purse, for a purpose they do not understand. THOS. BAKEWELL,

Spring-Vale, Stone, Staffordshire;

Feb. 7, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a friend to Italian poetry, and to the navy of Britain, I wish to notice a great poetic work lately published, entitled, "*Gesta Navale Britanniche*."

It is, as the title speaks, a poetic history

tory of British naval achievements, from Alfred down to the present day. The author, Stefano Egidio Petronj, is a member of the illustrious Society of the Arcades of Rome, of the *Philotechnic Society* of Paris, and of several other literary and philosophic institutions.

It is published in two volumes, quarto, in a large and beautiful type, by Schulze and Dean; and on vellum paper, with medallion profiles of many of our princes, and some other eminent persons who have distinguished themselves by adding to the strength, discipline, and glory, of our navy.—It is written in *Italian blank verse*, in heroic measure; the rhythm, diction, and sentiment, are of energetic simplicity; the imagery often beautiful, and frequently sublime, sometimes sweetly and nobly pathetic.

Each volume consists of twenty-five cantos: the first ending with the revolution; the second with the battle of Waterloo, and its immediate result, the deportation of Napoleon to the Island of St. Helena. Both the successful and the unsuccessful hero are briefly, but vigorously, sketched. The exordiums of some of the cantos, particularly those which relate to Alfred, the British Hercules, as the extirpator of abuses, and the founder of our greatness in almost all its branches, to Edward VI. Lady Jane Gray, and Elizabeth, are eminently interesting. There is an excursion in the second volume in praise of our English poets, particularly those who have cultivated Italian poetry; and in the last canto an apostrophe to the poetic, philosophic, and literary friends of the author.

The notes by Lavallé, critical, philosophic, and historic, are written with great taste, spirit, discernment, information, and philanthropy; and are worthy of the publication which they accompany.

It is sold for the author by Schulze and Dean, 13, Poland-street, Oxford-street. Mr. Petronj is the author of the "Napoleonide," a lyric series of poems, illustrated by exquisite emblematic engravings in medallion; and in which the true spirit of the classic Ode appears. He is also the translator of the *Fables of Fontaine*, and of other works, with characteristic felicity.

Bury.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the time when saving-banks seem likely and deservedly to be-

come the order of the day, a column in your liberal Miscellany may not be ill bestowed in communicating to the public the following particulars of a branch of the same economy.

A celebrated moralist has remarked, that he who waits for opportunities of doing good upon a splendid and extensive scale will probably find his life brought to its termination ere society shall be much benefitted by his humane intentions. The most important concerns in life, either public or private, will generally be found to depend upon a series of small events, which, if well improved, shall form the grand mass of human happiness. Little attempts, therefore, should not be despised; and, if he who causes a blade of grass to grow where it otherwise would not have been, deserves well of society, so he, who can make the smallest advance towards improving the moral character, or the general welfare of mankind, is surely entitled to respect, though the scale of his exertions may be comparatively insignificant.

About 20 years ago, a number of young men, belonging to the Old and New Meeting Societies of Dissenters in Birmingham, embodied themselves for the purpose of conducting the Sunday-schools in those connexions, by supplying a succession of gratuitous teachers; and the institution has continued to the present day, equally honorable to their plan and to their perseverance. One of the great advantages resulting from this union has been the establishment of a fund for relief in cases of illness, confined entirely to the boys, and teachers of the schools. A leading principle for their government was to secure the fund from imposition, by not allowing any one to claim more money, in case of illness, than he might be supposed to earn by his labour during health; of course, none were admitted who were not old enough to go to work, and actually thus employed. And another important point was, that, from the facilities attending the combination of the society, no expence should attach to the management, but all be voluntary and gratuitous.

The lowest subscription is one half-penny per week; no one under 21 years of age is permitted to subscribe more than three-halfpence, the highest rate is three-pence, and for this sum the special consent of the committee is requisite. The rate of payment, in cases of illness, is two shillings per week for every half-penny subscription. A small advance was originally made for the expences of funerals

funerals, but the society, finding its success outstrip its expectations, has lately made this allowance equal to eight weeks additional payment. However disproportionate the subscriptions and payments may thus appear, and though many of the subscribers have received individually from six to ten pounds each, the experiment has hitherto completely succeeded. Conjecture, rather than calculation, formed the basis of the attempt; but a realized fund of three hundred and fifty pounds, for which they are now receiving interest, proves that it must continue to prosper. The bulk of the subscribers, from their connexion with the schools, will be in a perpetual state of youth; and the few teachers who may remain, till advanced life shall make much probable advanced claim upon the fund, will of course be inconsiderable.

The average number of subscribers is about one-hundred at one half-penny, one-hundred at one penny, and fifty from that to two-pence, per week; a very small number exceeding that sum. The annual subscriptions amount to about forty pounds, and the payments to twenty; so that, according to the present demand and future probability, the interest upon the capital will, in the course of two or three years, discharge every claim. Every teacher collects the subscriptions weekly from his class, and pays them monthly to the treasurer; and each one visits his respective patients during illness. The average number on the sick-list may be three, or about one in eighty; and no inconsiderable part of these cases are accidents arising from their sports or occupations.

Many interesting remarks might be added, but we must not lose sight of brevity. If any farther information should be desired, I shall be happy to communicate it. The rules of the institution might, perhaps, occupy not more than a page in your work: if requested from any quarter, and you can indulge us, I will forward the printed form for the purpose. One observation will plead its own importance to the political economist, who calculates on the subject of increasing or decreasing population, or on the value of life annuities; which is, that, during the last nine years, the society has lost but four of its members by death.—This is certainly a much higher rate of the probability of life than has usually been reckoned. The

MONTHLY MAG. No. 281.

period is rather too long to be considered as inconclusive; but, whether the future average will be equally favorable, time alone can decide. From Dr. Price's Tables, I learn, that, taking the whole population of Sweden, from actual observation, and taking the average age of fourteen, (which may be supposed correct for this society,) that one will die annually from 150; so that the number of subscribers, being averaged at 250, should, in the same time and proportion, have produced fifteen deaths instead of four. This, undoubtedly, proves much in favor of the general healthiness of this town. The boys are collected promiscuously from every quarter, (or perhaps more central than otherwise;) and are engaged, during the week, in all the various manufactories of the place, without exception. May it not be reasonably inferred, that, notwithstanding the unavoidable distresses to which the lowest class of society is exposed, yet, that the poor have here those comforts generally within their reach, that are the best preservatives of health and enjoyment? No doubt, Sunday-schools have contributed their full share towards this conclusion, by the order, cleanliness, and economy, which, to a certain degree, are necessarily attached to their attendance and regulations. On the whole, this society, as far as its influence, its example, and its connexions may extend, furnishes a valuable lesson of the good effects of arrangement and perseverance, though apparently with every feeble and scanty means. JAMES LUCKCOCK.

Birmingham; Feb. 4, 1816.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS we are, in our day, hearing a great deal on the subject of "divine-right," and "legitimacy of sovereigns,"—very pretty subjects, by the way, for Englishmen and the present family; so, of course, as the priesthood gain ground in France, towards which they are at this moment making rapid strides, in their old way of persecution and blood, we shall hear from them also, of their divine right and legitimacy placed beyond all doubt, by, what they are pleased to denominate, "uninterrupted succession," and to which other churches, as well as Rome, wish to lay claim. Among many evidences of the futility of this famous succession of the Romish clergy, I beg leave to forward

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to

to you, that it may stand recorded in your Magazine for the benefit of your readers, the account we have of that noted lady, *Pope Joan*. What an interruption to the succession was this! What a fatal breaking of the chain is here? I extract it from the work of a celebrated clergyman of the Church of England.

I here insert, says this divine, the following extract, copied, verbatim, by my own hand, from that scarce and curious old book, entitled, "The Nuremburgh Chronicle;" which was printed at Nuremburgh, 1493, in a popish city, by popish printers, and compiled by popish hands, no less than twenty-four years before the reformation by Luther.

"Johannes Anglicus (et ut ferunt,) ex Mogunciaci ortus, malis artibus pontificatum adeptus; mentitus enim sexum, cum femina esset. Adolescens admodum, Athenas cum viro docto amatore proficiscitur: ibique, præceptores bonarum artium audiendo, tantum profecit, ut, Romanam veniens, paucos admodum etiam in sacris literis pares haberet, nedum superiores. Legendo autem et disputando doctè et acutè, tantum benevolentiae et auctoritatis sibi comparavit, ut, mortuo Leone, in ejus locum (ut Martinus ait.) omnium consensu, pontifex crearetur. Verum postea a familiari compressa, cum aliquandiu occultè ventrem tulisset; tandem, cum ad Lateranensem basilicam proficisceretur intra theatrum (quod Colosæum vocant) a Neronis colosso et Sanctum Clementem, doloribus circumventa, peperit. Eoque loci mortua, pontificatus sui anno secundo, mense uno, diebus quatuor, sine ullo honore sepellitur. Sunt qui hæc duo scribant; pontificem ipsum, quum ad Lateranensem basilicam proficiscitur, detestandi facinoris causa, et viam illam consulto declinare; et ejusdem vitandi erroris causa, dum primò in Petri collocatur, ad eam rem perforata, genitalia ab ultimo diacono obtrectari."

TRANSLATION.

"John, of English descent, but said to have been born at Mentz, obtained the Popedom by sinister arts; for, she palmed herself upon the world as a man, when, in reality, she was a woman. In her youth, she accompanied a learned lover of her's to Athens; and there, by attending the lectures of the best literary professors, she made so great a progress in erudition, that, on her arrival in Rome, she had few equals, and no superiors, in all kinds of theological knowledge. By her learned lectures, and by her masterly disputations, she acquired so much esteem and authority, that, on the death of Leo, she was, by universal consent, (as Martinus affirms,) created Pope. Some time after her ele-

vation to the pontifical dignity, she became criminally familiar with one of her domestics, and pregnancy was the consequence. She took care, by every precaution, to conceal this circumstance, as long as possible; until, at last, as she was walking (in public procession) to the Lateran church, (in Rome,) she was suddenly seized with labour-pains, and brought forth her infant, in that part of the street which lies between the theatre and the church of St. Clement. She died on the spot; having held the Popedom two years, one month, and four days. Some writers affirm, that, to this very day, whenever the Pope walks in procession to the Lateran church, he constantly goes thither by another way, to avoid reviving the memory of the above-mentioned detestable event; and that, in order to prevent a similar imposition, (that is, in order that the infallible church may not again mistake the sex of her Popes,) the new-elected Pontiff is properly examined by the junior deacon, at the time of his holiness's first enthronement in St. Peter's chair; the seat whereof is perforated for that purpose."

This said Mrs. Joan, (who called herself John VIII.) was successor in the Popedom to Leo IV., who died A. D. 855; and she, herself, was succeeded by Benedict III. Was not this Pope, at least, the "*whore of Babylon*?"

Woburn, MICHAEL CASTLEDEN.
Dec. 1, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

IN your last number I observe a severe attack made on Mr. Dugald Stuart, for the contemptuous terms in which he has expressed his opinion of the late Mr. Tooke's etymological work. Now, while I agree with Mr. Gilchrist in thinking, that to trace language through its various modifications to its first elements, is to investigate our mental associations, and the first principles of human knowledge, he will allow with me, that Mr. Tooke has not contributed much towards that systematic analysis of language, by which the operations of the human mind may be unfolded and explained. He has overturned the doctrine of Harris, by proving (strange that it should require proof), that neither in English, nor in any other language, are any words to be found which are absolutely insignificant. He has also traced to their origin a number of words, the *radices* of which were previously unknown. But, as Mr. Gilchrist himself admits, he has no-where established a single important principle to guide us in our etymological researches; nor

nor has he advanced any thing which is calculated to extend or to improve metaphysical science. It was to his third volume that the metaphysician eagerly looked for the promised developement of that system, which was to clear the rubbish, and remove the difficulties, of ancient and modern metaphysics. If Mr. Gilchrist can supply the want of the volume to which I allude, he will render an essential service to the interests of science.

I concur with Mr. Gilchrist in thinking, that Mr. Stuart is neither an acute nor a profound metaphysician. He writes beautifully, but his intellect is neither strong nor penetrating. He is an elegant author, but not a deep thinker. For the solution of a doubt or difficulty we consult him in vain; whenever they present themselves, he either wants discernment to perceive them, or he contrives dexterously to evade them. Mr. Stuart may be said to hold a middle rank between the late Dr. Beattie, who was distinguished more by delicacy of taste than philosophical sagacity; and the late Dr. Reid, who was unquestionably a man of superior intellect and high scientific attainments. The common-sense system, however, of these philosophers ceases now to be held in much estimation; nor is it ever likely to gain ground among those who have devoted much attention to the subject. Consult any of these writers concerning any difficulty, whether regarding the doctrine of sensation, or of perception, or of identity, or of philosophical necessity, and they tell you that you are to believe this, or that, on the ground of instinct, or of consciousness. If each of the contending parties refer to consciousness in favour of its opinion, and if you ask these philosophers how then is the controversy to be decided by this appeal, they leave you to discover that in what you can; or perhaps they tell you, though not in express terms, that, if you have not their consciousness, you are blind and ignorant.

It must be owned, however, that Dr. Reid, though his system be founded chiefly on assumptions by no means warranted, may be read with advantage by every student in metaphysics; but no man will peruse the pages of Beattie or Stuart for information respecting any metaphysical difficulty, who has ever compared their mode of discussing any one metaphysical subject, with that of Locke, Berkley, Hume, Hartley, or even Reid.

SENEC.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

IN your valuable Magazine for February you have introduced several poems under the head of, "Collections from American Literature;"—what claim America may have to these poems, the following observations may determine.

"The Affectionate Heart" was written by Mr. Joseph Cottle, of Bristol; it is taken from the first volume of the "Annual Anthology." "The Light House" is copied from the Monthly Magazine for March 1810, where it appears under the title of "The Beacon." "The Exile from France" was written by the Hon. Wm. Spencer, and may be found in various collections that have been printed within the last twelve years. My poetical memory does not serve me to refer you to the originals of the other poems you have inserted, but I have no doubt of their English origin.

You will perhaps now join with many of your numerous readers, when they meet with any thing excellent under the head of "American Literature," in suspecting it to belong to that class of benefits for which the North Americans are indebted to Great Britain; but which they have not grace enough to acknowledge, nor gratitude enough to be thankful for.

A LOVER OF MY COUNTRY.

Birmingham.

* * We thank this correspondent for his detection of these plagiarisms. It is of course out of our power to recollect the English origin of every piece which we find in the American journals and newspapers.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine,
SIR,

YOUR learned correspondent, Mr. J. Vincent (last number, page 3), has successfully exposed the inaccuracies and contradictions contained in various works of authority, respecting the history of Myrobalans. I have myself been curious to obtain information upon this subject, and have collected specimens of all the varieties of this fruit I could procure. Myrobalans are often confounded in the East Indies with gall-nuts, for which they are occasionally used as substitutes; although the character, as well as the origin, of the two articles, is altogether distinct. Perhaps the following account, which I meet with in a small work on East-Indian commodities, published by a person in

The Custom House, may be of use to Mr. V. "Myrobalanes, a hard dried fruit, of an astringent taste, produced chiefly in Bengal and Malabar; used in dying as a substitute for galls, and a little in medicine. There are five sorts of this fruit, which are known under various names. Chebulic Myrobalanes (*Terminalia Chebula*, Roxb.) or 'hurr-nuts, resemble a date, but are ridged, of a yellowish brown colour. The black Myrobalanes are small and long. The citron Myrobalanes are of a bright yellow colour, and unpleasant taste; it is this sort which is sometimes candied in India. The Belleric and Emblic are seldom imported.—See a communication from Prof. Davy, in Nicholson's Journal, Sept. 1803, art. 1."

Fenchurch-street.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent's request, relative to the motion of three wheels acted upon by one wheel, p. 15 of your Magazine of last month, I beg leave to refer him to Ferguson's Select Mechanical Exercises, p. 44, second edition, where he will obtain ample information on the subject. The compage of wheels, Ferguson there describes, he calls "the Mechanical Paradox," which he converts to such a portion of an orrery as is sufficient to shew the different lengths of days and nights, the vicissitudes of the seasons, the retrograde motion of the nodes of the moon's orbit, the direct motion of the apogee point of her orbit, and the months in which the sun and moon must be eclipsed. It is not a little to be regretted, that there are very many instances of descriptive deficiencies in the work which "Inquirer" mentions, and, indeed, in most of a similar nature to it.

Royal Military Academy. L. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be glad to see any plausible objection to the plan of your correspondent COMMON SENSE, to enable two-thirds, or three-fourths, or four-fifths, of any bodies of creditors, to arrange with the debtor in the way the most agreeable to themselves; of course, compromising the malice, or obstinacy, or impracticable character of the other third, fourth, or fifth; all having notice, and a voice in the decision.

HONESTUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the many capricious shapes that fashion has assumed in this kingdom, from the pastoral Briton's homely pelt, in the time of Cæsar [de Bel. Gal. 5.], to the refinements of the present age, few are perhaps more remarkable than the piked shoes worn by our ancestors of the 15th century. They were not, however, indigenous to this soil, but an offspring of the fertile imaginations and grosser fancies of the French. It was from them, whom our arms vanquished, that we imported our luxuries and follies. Joannes Boemus Aubanus, in his "Manners, Laws, and Customs, of all Nations," speaking of the French, says, "Their fashions in their apparell and shooes be much altered in our age; for (saith Sabellicus, when I was a boy, all the courtiers and gentlemen of France (the clergie only excepted,) wore short cloakes with sleeves, that would hardly reach to their mid-thighes, pleated from the top to the bottom, and stuffed or quilted about the shoulders. Their shooes were tipped on the snoutes with thin horns half a foot long, such as are pictured in arras and tapestrie, and their bonnets, which they called Bireta, were high and sharpe towards the crowne; but all these auncient fashions be now laid away, and new fangles invented, for the shooes they now wear be broad nosed (like a bear's foot) and narrow heeled, and their garments be much more loose and long than before."

It was not long before the fashion of wearing piked shoes became prevalent in England. It continued in vogue from the year 1382, for near a century; and was at length carried to so ridiculous and extravagant a pitch, as to render necessary the interference of the legislature; for the pikes of shoes and boots were of such length, says Sir Richard Baker, [Chron. of Eng. p. 216.] "that they were faine to be tied to the knees with chains of silver and gilt, or at least with silken laces." By the statute 3 Edw. iv. c. 5 (1463), reciting that, notwithstanding the statutes then in being, "the commons of the realm did daily wear excessive and inordinate array and apparel, to the great displeasure of God, and impoverishing of this realm of England, and to the enriching of other strange realms and countries, to the final destruction of the husbandry of the said realm,"—amongst other regula-

tions

tions respecting apparel, it was enacted, "That no knight under the state of a lord, esquire, gentleman, or other person, should use nor wear any shoes or boots having pikes passing the length of two inches, upon pain to forfeit to the king, for every default, 3s. 4d.

The rage for piked shoes does not, however, seem to have been in the least suppressed by this Act; for in two years afterwards Edward IV. was obliged to issue a proclamation, forbidding the use of pykes of shoes exceeding the length of two inches, upon pain of cursing by the clergy, and forfeiting 20s. to be paid, one noble to the king, another to the cordwainers of London, and the third to the chamber of London; and for other countreys and towns the like order was taken [Baker's Chron. 216]. The people were either intimidated by this proclamation, in which penalties so severe were denounced against the delinquents, and forsook the use of piked shoes altogether, or some other fashion grew up, and took their place; for we hear no more of them; and in the sumptuary Statute, passed 22 Edw. IV. about seventeen years afterwards, they are not mentioned.

However absurd or eccentric this fashion was, or however extravagant the height to which it was carried, yet the justice or expedience of the legislative authority restraining its use, is, in a land where liberty is the professed object of its government, very questionable. The imprudence and prodigality of some individuals may serve to enrich others of the same community, without at all weakening or exhausting its resources. On the contrary, the frequent and ready circulation of money, by exciting a spirit of activity and enterprize, tends the most effectually to encrease its wealth and prosperity. The only political evil to be guarded against, is, that too large a portion of the riches of the state be not expended in the purchase of foreign luxuries, and exported into other countries without an adequate and useful return. On this principle, the importation of foreign wools, and the use of foreign woollen cloths, were by many ancient statutes restricted within narrow bounds. But, however necessary some proper ensigns of rank and distinction may be, or however culpable, in a moral view, luxurious

and prodigal modes of living may appear, all sumptuary laws, as depriving us of a portion of liberty, which it is not requisite for the welfare of the state that we should give up, are in themselves unjust; and, in their probable effects, as wild and absurd as chaining the winds; for, no sooner is excess restrained in one shape, than it breaks forth in another, and perhaps a contrary direction. This was experienced when two several acts were passed in the reign of Edward IV. prohibiting to all, except the nobility, the wearing of short doublets, which, as the statutes with great gravity express it, should "not cover their buttocks and privy members;" for long cloakes then became prevalent, and their use by the commonalty was in time as obnoxious to our ancestors of rank as the short doublets had been before. The number of sumptuary statutes in this country are comparatively few, and all of them, except one, noticed 4 Black. Comm., were repealed in the beginning of the reign of James I. The feudal barons having since then lost the power of tyrannizing over their vassals and dependants, the distinctions between the ranks of society having become softened down into more easy and regular gradations; and the House of Commons having become more conscious of its power, and the Commons themselves to understand better the principles of liberty and natural justice; laws of this kind have, in modern times, ever been deemed too odious, too contemptible, and too impolitic to be again introduced into a British House of Parliament.

Joannes Boemus Aubanus.

The book above referred to, written by Aubanus, is entitled, "The Manners, Lawes, and Customes, of all Nations, collected out of the best writers, by Joannes Boemus Aubanus, a Dutchman, &c. &c. written in Latin, and now newly translated unto English by Ed. Aston; at London, printed by Geo. Eld. 1611," 4to. Can any amongst your readers give me any account of the original work, or its author? As the book is now scarce, I will hereafter send you a few extracts for insertion, should you think them worth occupying a place in the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

W. B.

Alfreton; Jan. 9, 1816.

COLLECTIONS FROM AMERICAN LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF SAMUEL ADAMS.

From Thomas's Analectic Magazine.

SAMUEL ADAMS is a name which, in New England, has been for more than thirty years the regular watch-word of patriots, and the constant theme of popular eulogy and invective.

Samuel Adams was born in Boston, September 27, 1722. His family, which was descended from one of the first settlers of New England, was respectable, but neither wealthy, nor, at that time, distinguished in society. He was originally destined by his parents for the church, and his education was conducted with a view to that profession. After passing through the usual academic course he received the degree of A.B. at Harvard College in 1740, and in 1743 that of A.M.; when, in conformity with the usages of that college, which retained many of the forms of the English universities, he proposed as his thesis, and defended the affirmative of the question, "Whether it be lawful to resist the supreme power of the state, if the commonwealth cannot otherwise be preserved." Thus early had his mind taken its bent, and formed that system of political opinions to which he uniformly and zealously adhered throughout life, and which he never for a moment hesitated to reduce into practice.

He became filled with enthusiastic admiration of the sturdy republicanism, the uncompromising principle, the sober gravity, and the severe simplicity of manners, which characterized the English puritans of the reigns of James and Charles I. Of these, and of the original settlers of New England, he never spoke but with the greatest reverence.

At the period at which he began to take an interest in public affairs, the provincial governments were continually agitated by contests between their governors and other officers, who were appointed by the crown, and the assemblies, which were the immediate representatives of the people of the colonies. There could be no question, in Mr. Adams's mind, as to the side which he should take in these controversies, and it is probable that his love of political discussion and party warfare diverted him from his original intention of entering into the ministry; at least, no other reason can now be traced for his not

pursuing a profession otherwise so congenial to all his habits and modes of thinking. Without any regular pursuit, or settled mode of maintenance, he supported himself for many years partly by petty traffic and partly by the small perquisites of the office of tax-gatherer in his native town, to which humble employment his political adversaries in after-life frequently alluded, by styling him Samuel the *Publican*. But his political zeal predominated over every other consideration of interest or of prudence. He engaged warmly in all the disputes which successively arose between Great Britain and her colonies; and on every occasion opposed the provincial government, both as a declaimer in the town-meetings, and other popular assemblies, and as a writer in the public prints. His own affairs were now neglected to attend to those of the public, and he became embarrassed with debts. One of his biographers candidly confesses that Mr. Adams "was ill qualified to fill an office which required constant attention to pecuniary matters, and, his soul being bent on politics, he passed more time in talking against Great Britain than in collecting the sums due to the town." But he had now become too useful to the whig party to be suffered to sink under these embarrassments, and his personal friends, aided by the more wealthy supporters of the cause of which he was so zealous and important a partisan, relieved him, by their contributions, from these difficulties. His general acquaintance among the people, particularly the substantial mechanics and shipwrights, residing in the north end of Boston, together with the reputation which he gained by his boldness in opposition to the stamp act and tea tax, at length acquired him great popularity, and he became the ostensible, and, on many occasions, the efficient leader of his party in the town of Boston. In 1765 he was elected one of the representatives from Boston in the general court or legislature of Massachusetts. In this station he remained until 1774, being regularly annually re-elected for nine years, a period which includes a very eventful and interesting portion of the history of American liberty, during the whole of which the provincial assembly of Massachusetts sustained a daring and highly distinguished part. In this body Mr. Adams was remarkable,

ble, as well for his political and parliamentary talents, as for his zeal and hardihood in opposition to the claims, the arts, and the menaces of the royal government. While others were contented with aiming merely at redress of grievances, and continued to make their speculative distinction between liberty and independence, his endeavours were directed towards widening the breach between the mother country and the colonies, and urging on their speedy and complete separation. Indeed, he appears to have been one of the very first who dared to speak boldly and openly on the subject of the independence of this country.

A town-meeting of Boston had been called at the old south meeting-house, in consequence of some new aggression upon the rights of the people. The different orators of the Whig party had in turn addressed the meeting, loud in complaint and accusation, but guarded and cautious on every point which might look like an approach towards treasonable expressions, or direct exhortations to resistance. Adams had placed himself in the pulpit, and sat quietly listening to all their harangues; at length he rose and made a few brief remarks, which he wound up with the following pithy apologue. "A Grecian philosopher, who was lying asleep on the grass, was suddenly roused by the bite of some animal on the palm of his hand. He closed his hand suddenly as he awoke, and found that he had caught in it a small field-mouse. As he was examining the little animal which had dared to attack him, it bit him unexpectedly a second time; he dropped it, and it made its escape. Now, fellow citizens, what think you was the reflection which this trifling circumstance gave birth to in the mind of the philosopher. It was this—that there is no animal, however weak and contemptible, which cannot defend its own liberty, if it will only fight for it."

There is great reason to believe that somewhere about this time, an ineffectual attempt was made by the public agents of the British government to buy him over to the royal party, or at least to bribe him to silence. In one of Governor Hutchinson's intercepted letters, addressed to a member of the British cabinet, in answer to the Inquiry why Mr. Adams was not purchased over from his opposition by an office or pension, he replies, in the language of a veteran politician, so hackneyed in the

ways of intrigue and corruption as to have become totally unable to comprehend the motives of a plain honest man, that, "Such is the *obstinacy* and inflexible disposition of the man, that he never can be conciliated by any office or gift whatever."

In 1774 Mr. Adams was elected a member of the general continental congress, and, in the same year, secretary of the state of Massachusetts, which office he discharged by deputy while attending to his public duties in congress. At length the battle of Lexington applied the spark to that mass of combustible matter which had been so long accumulating, and the whole land was at once in flames. Mr. Adams now became the popular favourite throughout the state, and was generally known in his own party by the name of the patriot *Samuel Adams*; and on the 12th of June, 1775, General Gage issued his proclamation, offering pardon to all the "rebels," excepting only SAMUEL ADAMS and JOHN HANCOCK, whose offences, he declares, "are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other consideration than condign punishment."

Being thus officially denounced, his reputation as a patriot was still more widely diffused throughout the confederation, and he entered with more dignity and weight of character upon that broad field of action which was now opened to him.

He sat in the continental congress when the declaration of independence was made, and urged and supported that measure with great zeal. He was also very efficient in framing and adjusting the articles of the first confederation; to which, although they were adopted merely to a temporary purpose, he was always much attached, and seemed to think them sufficient for every purpose of national government.

In this station he continued to represent his native state during the most important and doubtful period of the revolutionary contest; and entered, with his usual industry and zeal, into all the details of public business. Either from motives of personal dislike, or from reasons of political expediency, or, as is yet perhaps a more probable, as well as a more charitable, supposition, from his principles of thorough-going democracy, he opposed, and endeavoured to counteract, the influence of General Washington, and seemed desirous to reduce him from his rank of commander-in-chief to the level of the other generals, and to place

place him under the more immediate control of congress.

In 1779 he was chosen a member of the convention which sat at Cambridge in the autumn of that year, and the succeeding spring, by which the present constitution of the state of Massachusetts was framed. Here he was eminently useful, from his long experience in public affairs, and his intimate acquaintance with local interests and feelings.

When the new state government was organized (in 1780), he was elected a senator from the county of Suffolk; and, upon the meeting of the legislature, was chosen president of the senate, and continued to fill this station for several years. While in this post, an insurrection (commonly known by the name of Shay's rebellion,) broke out in the western counties of the state, and soon rose to such a height, as almost threatened the subversion of the government.

Very decided and energetic measures were immediately taken to suppress these commotions; and, while General Lincoln was placed at the head of the military force of the state, Mr. Adams was deputed as the representative of the civil authority, and he conducted himself in discharge of this duty with dignity, ability, and firmness. "It was his constant declaration," says Dr. Eliott, "that republics could exist only by submission to the laws, and that the laws ought to be put in force against all opposition." The circumstances of the times had hitherto placed him in active opposition to the ruling powers, but this transaction displayed his character in a new light, and sufficiently proved that he "meant not license when he cried liberty."

During the remainder of his life, Mr. Adams uniformly adhered to that party which opposed the policy of the Washington and Adams administration, and afterwards supported that of Mr. Jefferson; and he gave his aid to the cause which he espoused, not only by the direct influence of his character and station, but also by his conversation, and, in some instances, by his pen.

In 1789 he was elected lieutenant-governor; to which honourable, though by no means important, station, he was annually re-elected until 1794, when, upon the death of Mr. Hancock, he was elected governor of the state. He continued in the peaceful routine of the ordinary duties of this station for three years, until the increasing infirmities of advanced

age obliged him to withdraw from public life. He lived in retirement for about six years in the full possession of his faculties, and died in the faith of his youth, October 2, 1803, in the 82d year of his age.

According to the ordinary custom of his country, he married early in life. Possessed of no hereditary fortune, and without a profession, he maintained his family chiefly by the salaries and emoluments of public office, no very abundant source of wealth in any part of our country, and least of all in New England. Throughout the greater part of his life he was poor, until at a late period, in consequence of the afflicting event of the death of an only son, he acquired a decent competency. His domestic economy, though extremely plain, was by no means sordid, and his whole system of life exhibited a fair specimen of the genuine old-fashioned New-England man.

Amidst that general refinement of manners, that increase of luxurious habits, and that gradual laxity and diversity of religious faith attendant upon wealth and commercial intercourse, Samuel Adams retained all the primitive character of the venerable puritan forefathers of New England.

He was very attentive to all the external forms and ordinances of religion, and there is every reason to think that his profession was sincere.

Though poor, he possessed a lofty and incorruptible spirit, and looked with disregard upon riches, if not with contempt; while, at the same time, he did not attempt to disguise that reputation and popular influence were the great objects of his ambition.

His private morals were pure, his manners grave and austere, and his conversation, which generally turned on public characters and events, bold, decided, and sometimes coarse. Besides the occurrences of the passing day, he is said to have had three topics of conversation on which he delighted to expatiate, and to have always dwelt upon with great earnestness, *British oppression*; the manners, laws, and customs of New England; and the importance to every republican government of public schools, for the instruction of the whole population of the state.

Skilled in the knowledge of the human heart, and adroit in the management of popular prejudices and feelings, these qualities, added to his powers of public speaking, gave him an unexampled weight

weight of influence in his native state, and particularly in the town of Boston. His character as a statesman, it must therefore be confessed, was not of the very first order of excellence; but the cause of American independence, owes much to his zeal and intrepidity. Although a dexterous, he was certainly not a profligate party-leader; and when he is placed in comparison with those simulators of patriotism, the politicians of expediency and intrigue, his love of liberty, his sincerity, his honesty, and his consistency of character, raise him into dignity, in spite of the comparative mediocrity of his talents.

The consideration of the character of Samuel Adams, when taken in connexion with the uncommon degree of popularity which his name, in spite of party misrepresentations, has now obtained in this country, may suggest an important moral lesson to those of our youth, whom a generous ambition incites to seek the temple of glory through the thorny paths of political strife. Let them compare him with men confessedly very far his superiors in every gift of intellect, of education, and of fortune—with those who have governed empires, and swayed the fate of nations—the Mazarines, the Bolingbrokes, and the Mirabeaus, who crowd the page of history; and, then, let them consider how poor and how limited is the fame of these venal and selfish politicians, when placed in competition with that of this humble patriot. The memory of these brilliant and accomplished men, tarnished as it is by the history of their profligacy, their corruption, and their crimes, is preserved only in the narrow circle of politicians and scholars, while the name of Samuel Adams is enrolled among the benefactors of his country, and repeated with respect and gratitude by the meanest citizens of a free state.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT of the late DR. BENJ^N. RUSH, of PHILADELPHIA; by DR. HOSACK, of NEW YORK.

Doctor Rush was born on the 24th December, 1745, on his father's estate, about twelve miles from the city of Philadelphia. His ancestors followed William Penn from England to Pennsylvania, in the year 1683. They chiefly belonged to the society of quakers, and were all, as well as his parents, distinguished for the industry, the virtue, and the piety, characteristic of their sect. His grandfather, James Rush, whose

occupation was that of a gunsmith, resided on his estate near Philadelphia, and died in the year 1727. His son John, the father of Dr. Rush, inherited both his trade and his farm, and was equally distinguished for his industry and ingenuity. He died while his son Benjamin was yet young, but left him to the care of an excellent and pious mother, who took an active interest in his education and welfare.

At the age of fourteen, after completing his classical studies, he was removed to the college of Princeton, then under the superintendence of President Davies, one of the most eloquent preachers and learned divines our country has produced.

Dr. Rush received the degree of bachelor of arts in the autumn of 1760, at the early age of fifteen. The next succeeding six years of his life were devoted to the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. John Redman, at that time an eminent practitioner in the city of Philadelphia. Upon commencing the study of medicine, the writings of Hippocrates were among the very first works which attracted his attention; and, as an evidence of the early impression they made upon his mind, and of the attachment he had formed to them, let it be remembered, that Dr. Rush, when a student of medicine, translated the aphorisms of Hippocrates from the Greek into his vernacular tongue, in the seventeenth year of his age. From this early exercise he probably derived that talent of investigation, that spirit of inquiry, and those extensive views of the nature and causes of disease, which give value to his writings, and have added important benefits to the science of medicine. The same mode of acquiring knowledge which was recommended by Mr. Locke, and the very manner of his commonplace book, was also early adopted by Dr. Rush, and was daily continued to the last of his life. To his records, made in 1762, we are at this day indebted for many important facts illustrative of the yellow fever, which prevailed in, and desolated the city of Philadelphia, in that memorable year. Even in reading, it was the practice of Dr. Rush, and for which he was first indebted to his friend Dr. Franklin, to mark with a pen or a pencil, any important fact, or any peculiar expression, remarkable either for its strength or its elegance. Like Gibbon, "he investigated with his pen always in his hand;"

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believing

believing with an ancient classic, that to study without a pen is to dream—
“*Studium sine calamo somnium.*”

Having with great fidelity completed his course of medical studies under Dr. Redman, he embarked for Europe, and passed two years at the university of Edinburgh, attending the lectures of those celebrated professors, Dr. Munro, Dr. Gregory, Dr. Cullen, and Dr. Black.

In the spring of 1768, after defending an inaugural dissertation “*de coctione ciborum in ventriculo,*” he received the degree of doctor of medicine. In that exercise, which was written with classical purity and elegance, it was the object of Dr. Rush to illustrate, by experiment, an opinion that had been expressed by Dr. Cullen, that the aliment, in a few hours after being received into the stomach, undergoes the acetous fermentation. This fact he established, by three different experiments, made upon himself; experiments which a mind less ardent in the pursuit of truth would readily have declined.

From Edinburgh Dr. Rush proceeded to London, where, in attendance upon the hospitals of that city, the lectures of its celebrated teachers, and the society of the learned, he made many accessions to the stock of knowledge he had already acquired.

In the spring of 1769, after visiting Paris, he returned to his native country, and immediately commenced the practice of physic in the city of Philadelphia, in which he soon became eminently distinguished.

Few men have entered the profession in any age or country with more numerous qualifications as a physician, than those possessed by Dr. Rush. His gentleness of manner, his sympathy with the distressed, his kindness to the poor, his varied and extensive erudition, his professional acquirements, and his faithful attention to the sick, all united in procuring for him the esteem, the respect, and the confidence of his fellow citizens, and thereby introducing him to an extensive and lucrative practice.

It is observed, as an evidence of the diligence and fidelity with which Dr. Rush devoted himself to his medical studies, during the six years he had been the pupil of Dr. Redman, that he absented himself from his business but two days in the whole of that period of time. I believe it may also be said, that from the time he commenced the practice of medicine to the termination of his long

and valuable life, except when confined by sickness, or occupied by business of a public nature, he never absented himself from the city of Philadelphia, nor omitted the performance of his professional duties, a single day. It is also stated, that during the thirty years of his attendance as a physician to the Pennsylvania hospital, such was his punctuality, his love of order, and his sense of duty, that he not only made his daily visit to that institution, but was never absent ten minutes after the appointed hour of prescribing.

In a few months after his establishment in Philadelphia, Dr. Rush was elected a professor in the medical school, which had then been recently established by the laudable exertions of Dr. Shippen, Dr. Kuhn, Dr. Morgan, and Dr. Bond. For this station his talents and education peculiarly qualified him. As in the case of Boerhaave, such too had been the attention bestowed by Dr. Rush upon every branch of medicine, that he was equally prepared to fill any department in which his services might be required.

The professorships of anatomy, the theory and practice of physic, clinical medicine, and the materia medica, being already occupied, he was placed in the chair of chymistry, which he filled in such manner as immediately to attract the attention of all who heard him, not only to the branch he taught, but to the learning, the abilities, and eloquence, of the teacher.

In the year 1789, Dr. Rush was elected the successor of Dr. Morgan to the chair of the theory and practice of physic. In 1791, upon a union being effected between the college of Philadelphia and the university of Pennsylvania, he was appointed to the professorship of the institutes of medicine and clinical practice; and in 1805, upon the resignation of the learned and venerable Dr. Kuhn, he was chosen to the united professorships of the theory and practice of physic and of clinical medicine, which he held the remainder of his life. To the success with which these several branches of medicine were taught by Dr. Rush, the popularity of his lectures, the yearly increase of the number of his pupils, the unexampled growth of the medical school of Philadelphia, and the consequent diffusion of medical learning, bear ample testimony; for, with all due respect to the distinguished talents with which the other professorships of that university have hitherto been, and still continue to be filled, it will be admitted, that

that to the learning, the abilities, and the eloquence of Dr. Rush, it owes much of that celebrity and elevation to which it has attained. What Boerhaave was to the medical school of Leyden, or Dr. Cullen to that of Edinburgh, Dr. Rush was to the University of Pennsylvania.

But Dr. Rush did not confine his attention and pursuits either to the practice of medicine, or to the duties of his professorship: his ardent mind did not permit him to be an inactive spectator of those important public events which occurred in the early period of his life.

The American revolution; the independence of his country; the establishment of a new constitution of government for the United States, and the amelioration of the constitution of his own particular state, all successively interested his feelings, and induced him to take an active concern in the scenes that were passing. He held a seat in the celebrated congress of 1776, as a representative of the state of Pennsylvania, and subscribed the ever-memorable instrument of American independence. In 1777 he was appointed physician-general of the military hospital for the Middle Department; and in the year 1787 he received the additional gratification and evidence of his country's confidence in his talents, his integrity, and his patriotism, by being chosen a member of the state convention for the adoption of the federal constitution.

These great events being accomplished, Dr. Rush gradually retired from political life, resolved to dedicate the remainder of his days to the practice of his profession, the performance of his collegiate duties, and the publication of those doctrines and principles in medicine which he considered calculated to advance the interests of his favourite science, or to diminish the evils of human life.

Such was the attachment of Dr. Rush to his profession, that, speaking of his approaching dissolution, he remarks, "when that time shall come, I shall relinquish many attractions to life, and among them a pleasure which to me has no equal in human pursuits; I mean that which I derive from studying, teaching, and practising medicine." But he loved it as a science; principles in medicine were the great objects of all his inquiries. He has well observed, that medicine without principles is a humble art, and a degrading occupation; but directed by principles, the only sure guide

to a safe and successful practice, it imparts the highest elevation to the intellectual and moral character of man.

But the high professional character and attainments of Dr. Rush, did not alone display themselves in his skill as a physician, or his abilities as a teacher; he was equally distinguished as a writer and an author.

It may also be observed of the conversation of Dr. Rush, that such were the riches of his mind; such was the active employment of all its faculties; so constant was his habit of giving expression to his thoughts in an extensive correspondence, in the preparation of his public discourses, and in his daily intercourse with the world, that few persons ever left his society without receiving instruction, and expressing their astonishment at the perpetual stream of eloquence in which his thoughts were communicated.

It has frequently been the subject of surprise, that amidst the numerous avocations of Dr. Rush, as a practitioner and a teacher of medicine, that he found leisure for the composition and the publication of the numerous medical and literary works which have been the production of his pen.

Although Dr. Rush possessed by nature an active and discriminating mind, in which were blended great quickness of perception, and a retentive memory; although he enjoyed the benefits of an excellent preliminary and professional education, it was only by habits of uncommon industry, punctuality in the performance of all his engagements, the strictest temperance and regularity in his mode of life, that enabled him to accomplish so much in his profession, and to contribute so largely to the medical literature of his country. Dr. Rush, like most men who have extended the boundaries of any department of human knowledge, who have contributed to the improvement of any art or science, was in habits of early rising, by which he always secured what Gibbon has well denominated "*the sacred portion of the day.*"

But the virtues of the heart, like the faculties of his mind, were also in continued exercise for the benefit of his fellow men; while the numerous humane, charitable, and religious associations, which do honour to the city of Philadelphia, bear testimony to the philanthropy and piety which animated the bosom of their departed benefactor, let it also be

remembered, that, as with the good Samaritan, the poor were the objects of his peculiar care; and that in the latter, and more prosperous years of his life, one seventh of his income was expended upon the children of affliction and want. Dr. Boerhaave said of the poor, that they were his best patients, because God was their paymaster.

Let it also be recorded, that the last act of Dr. Rush was an act of charity, and that the last expression which fell from his lips was an injunction to his son—"be indulgent to the poor."

ON AMERICANISMS.

(From the *Analectic Magazine*.)

Old nations, like old belles, are naturally inclined to be jealous of young ones, and seldom miss an opportunity of making ill-natured reflections on their youth, their manners, or their accomplishments. This jealousy appears more particularly in the affected contempt with which the writers of old England, and especially the critics, who are always the most conceited of the whole tribe of authors, treat every thing written in this new world, except, perhaps, a political pamphlet, or speech, that happens to accord with their opinions.* Not content with attacking our books in a body, they have descended even to words, and what is still more insulting, words of our own invention, and therefore deservedly dear to us all. These, they are pleased in derision to call Americanisms, as if an Americanism

* Writers and Editors in America, and in other Countries, complain justly of that wicked spirit of writers in England, which seeks to create and perpetuate national animosities; justice, however, to the intelligent part of our country, compels us to explain, that the writers in question are no legitimate part of the English public, but sordid agents of unprincipled ministers, who flourish best in times of public calamity, and are happy only in the degree in which they see others miserable. The practice is also part of a series of political frauds, designed to reconcile to political impositions the great and small vulgar, who, in every country, constitute the majority of the population; for he will not grumble who allows himself to be persuaded, that, whatever be the extent and variety of his sufferings, he is better off than all other people. This principle is illustrated at length in Machiavel, who is still the standard of truth and virtue among European statesmen; though its influence, happily, has not reached Ame-

was not as respectable as an Anglicism, a Gallicism, or any other *ism* whatever. Nothing can be more provoking than to see, when one of these critics encounters a "lengthy" or a "progressing," how the wretch begins to grin. He immediately puts it in italics, or posts a tall note of admiration at the end, to allure his readers to come and gaze at this curious transatlantic monster. After thus, as it were, pointing their finger in derision at us, some of these vain, silly fellows will observe, with a deal of liberality, as he thinks, that the people of the new world, for all this, are not quite so barbarous as some people think, but in reality speak nearly as good English as the cockneys; have almost as much refinement as the manufacturers of Birmingham; and are quite as civilized as the Cornish wreckers, or the students of the Universities. This attempt to interfere with the privilege of speech, a privilege for which our ancestors left their native country, and afterwards maintained a seven years' war, is, I think, an ungenerous return for the perfect sobriety of countenance with which we are accustomed to listen to their almost irresistible Yorkshire, Somersetshire, and Leicestershire dialects. Neither is it at all analogous to the scrupulous delicacy with which we refrain from laughing at their "ard hegs," their "had'nt oughts," or to the liberal toleration we give to a vast number of English books, which are bought up in this country for no other reason, I believe, than that they were written in Old England. The truth is, we have a mighty predilection, or rather an indiscriminate admiration, for every thing of foreign growth; and it is, perhaps, this very ignorant and superstitious veneration, that encourages foreigners to treat us with such supercilious airs of superiority.

Taking into consideration the patience with which we listen to the bad English of Englishmen, I think common neighbourly politeness might restrain them

rica. There is, besides, another and a better apology for our national Literature, namely:—that many of the writers in question are not Englishmen, but *anglicised* Germans, who are preferred for such dirty work; and, having obtained the controul of several of our public Journals, propagate, through their medium, doctrines of servility and passive obedience, and other sentiments which are alien to the ancient and honoured feelings of Englishmen.—EDITOR.

from

from treating our "lengthys" with such disrespect, and permit us the undisturbed enjoyment of the few words we have ventured to add to our natural inheritance. Yet such is the ingratitude of these people, that I have actually heard an unfeeling assassinator of the King's English, rail at the "idiotic absurdity of the Hamerican abit of speaking."

Setting, however, aside the courtesy due from one polite nation to another, which ought to restrain them from carping at each other's modes of expression, I maintain, that we have a right to make what alterations and additions we please in the language. It is our's by right of conquest, for when we wrested these states from England, we subdued the language with them, and in acquiring a right to make laws for the land, gained also the power of making laws for the language. If, therefore, we should think proper to make a new grammar, alter the spelling and pronunciation, and invent a dozen more letters—in short, to make a French revolution among the alphabet, and, like true republicans, degrade that great aristocrat A. down to the bottom of the set, and put honest Z. in its place, I don't see that any body would have a right to complain. To be sure, when we subjugated the English tongue, we allowed it to retain its original name. But it is now, in the eye of national law, the American language; and, though we may choose to retain the greater part of it, as we did of their system of jurisprudence, yet, in order to demonstrate that it was not for want of genius to make a better, it was proper that we should make certain additions and improvements. Our language, as well as almost every thing else in this new world, wants a national physiognomy; for if we resemble any thing, it is an infant before it grows old enough to look like any body, or exhibit even a family likeness.

To adopt a language, without making any alteration, is a proof of extreme poverty of intellect, as well as want of spirit. Every nation ought to have a dialect, at least somewhat distinct from all others, as a proof of its independence; and I cannot help viewing this conspiracy of the foreign critics, to make us swallow our very words, as much more dangerous, as well as degrading, than Henry's plot, the impressment of seamen, or the orders in council. The blockade of the mouth of the Elbe was

the original foundation of the present war; what, then, shall we say to this attempt to blockade the mouths of the good people of America.

But between ourselves, Sir, I view this attack upon one branch of our manufacturing system in a very serious light, as forming a material part of that great system, devised by the English government, to keep us in a state of literary dependence, well knowing, that to furnish a nation with books, is to hold it in complete subjection. I mean the light militia of duodecimos and pamphlets, which, like flying artillery, scour the country far and wide, carrying all before them. It is these which do most of the good or mischief in society, and enslave or emancipate nations. Your ponderous folios and fat quartos, never yet altered the opinions of the people, or occasioned a revolution.

Conscious of their importance, the writers of the present day, and most especially the critics, of whom there are reckoned not less than an army of ten thousand, who—like a troop of Swiss, are to be let out for hire—take great state upon themselves, and, not content with deciding what is English in England, most impudently attempt to take the very words out of our mouths here in this free country. Why, Sir, they might as well attempt to take the bread out of our mouths—and better too, for there are a vast number of our American patriots who love talking better than bread.

That the intention of these critics is to establish an unwarrantable British literary influence in this country, and, through the medium of our language, tyrannize over us as they did before the revolution, is, I think, plain enough. What is it constitutes perfect liberty?—The liberty of speech. To interfere with that liberty is to infringe on the right of national sovereignty, which consists as much in coining words as in coining money, and, like matrimonial sovereignty, is intimately connected with the exercise of the tongue. Perhaps some people who possess that sort of wisdom which is only visible to themselves, may smile at the importance which I have given to mere sounds. But those of more mature reflection know that language is the strongest tie between nations as well as men. Nations no more than individuals can make love to each other in different tongues; and it has accordingly been made one of the indications of Bonaparte's

parte's ambitious designs against the liberties of the world, that he took unwearied pains to disseminate the French tongue; and always, before he invaded a country, sent a good number of "language masters," by way of pioneers, to corrupt the people and clear the way for him. Thus, too, the people of New England, by only fancying they speak better English than their neighbours, have acquired a singular predilection for England; and the devotion of Mr. Jefferson to France is to be traced, according to the most keen-sighted politicians, to his having learned the French language.

It is, therefore, high time, I think, to warn my countrymen of their danger, and call upon them to resist, before it is too late, this deep laid conspiracy against that most invaluable immunity, the liberty of speech, without which we shall, in a little time, become like dumb beasts. Between ourselves, one of the greatest politicians of our ward has assured me that one of the grounds of the present war was the insult offered by the British critics, "*od rot em*," to those genuine native citizens, Messrs. Lengthy and Progressing. They are both parliamentary words; (as they say in congress;) they were born and brought up in this country, have never set foot out of it, and I would as soon submit to the impressment of seamen, as to be thus bullied out of words of our own honest begetting. We shall never be truly independent, I am afraid, till we make our own books, and coin our own words—two things as necessary to national sovereignty as making laws and coining money. The best way, perhaps, to avoid the impending danger would be to invent an entire new language. There are a great many writers in this country who could materially assist in this important undertaking, and several famous orators who might, without much trouble, help us to some words that would make good their citizenship even on board a British man of war. In order to encourage this plan, the test of literary merit might be made to consist in the invention of a new word, instead of the conception of a new idea. If proper rewards were held out as temptations, I do really think that in so many talkative republics, we might, at no distant period, collect a sufficient quantity of words that would establish

their claim to originality in any court of criticism, to begin business on a small scale.

But it is hardly to be hoped that this desirable plan will ever be put in execution. It is not easy to persuade a whole nation to forget its native tongue and learn another. We are not so old, indeed, as Dr. Johnson was when he talked of learning Dutch, but we have lived long enough in the world to get a habit; and habits are like our night-gown and slippers, we may put them by for a little time to walk in public, or pay visits of ceremony, but when nobody is by, we are sure to call for the night-gown and slippers again.

All that is possible to be done, I fear, is to recommend to the fourth-of-July orators, members of congress, and eminent literati, to hold fast by honest "*Lengthy*," and stick to "*Progressing*," as the palladium of our safety, and the bulwark of our independence. If the preachers would now and then introduce them into their sermons, it would recommend them most effectually; but they are so strangely bigoted to what they are pleased to call classical models, and so apt to resist all innovations, good or bad, that there is little hope of this. Much, however, may be done in the way of progressing towards this desirable end; if we were to enter into a covenant to buy no books, and read no speeches, but such as are not only lengthy in themselves, but also abound in lengthies and progressings; if, in addition to this, the fashionable orators in congress would introduce them a little oftener than they do, it would be the means of restoring them to a greater degree of public estimation. They are almost the only words exclusively our own, and the last words a nation ought to eat, are words of its own lawful manufacturing. For my part, I mean to have a "*starling*" taught them, who shall halloo "*lengthy*" in the ear of every transatlantic critic who shall dare to beard this most orthodox and parliamentary word.

I have been more lengthy and zealous in my defence of this little phrase, than perhaps you may think was necessary or proper; but the honest truth of the matter is, that, if it is routed from the language, I shall be no more,

Your humble servant,

LEMUEL LENGTHY,

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

AZINCOUR.

UP the high street proceeds the kingly way,
With yellow gravel, smoothly freshly
strown ;

Rushes and fragrant sedges scatter'd lay,
By smiling girls in white from baskets
thrown,

With many a painted flower of gardens gay,
Like the enamel'd soil of Eden sown ;
But sweeter far, for from the windows round
A thousand women gaz'd, a thousand voices
sound.

Tapestries are stretch'd along the gaudier wall,
Where'er the royal retinue slow wind.

"The king," "the king," exulting whispers
call.

From each balcony him alone they mind ;
And mark his white and nodding plumes so
tall,

And the old diadem, with velvet lin'd,
Rich sparkling in the sun, and his long train,
Scarlet with ermine fac'd, and borne by pages
twain.

Their snowy handkerchiefs the ladies shook,
Sent, with the finger-tip, their kisses bland,
And stretch'd their swanny necks to woo a
look,

Or graceful welcome from his floating hand.
A fairer shape, they murmur, never took

An angel sent by the immortal band :
And how he steps ! not so majestic trod
Saint Christopher beneath the burden of his
God.

In the great church another people bends.
Tho' added choirs in measur'd song agree ;
Tho' pomp its silk and gold and silver blends,
And priests, in new array, have bent the
knee ;

Tho' an archbishop, lordly clad, attends,
Chichley, who sat in Canterbury's see ;
In vain the tapers blaze, the censers swing,
All eyes the altar quit to fasten on the king.

When the bell tinkled, and the hushing crowd
Kneel'd in a moment, and the priest, awe-
struck,

As at the presence of the Highest, bow'd,
Henry the crown from his broad forehead
took ;

As down his peachy check the brown curls
flow'd,

And danc'd the lustre of his restless look,
With hallow'd love they scan his face so fair,
His parted brows, hawk nose, and lips—a
cherry pair.

His chest and shoulders broad the warlike
throng

With their tried worthies of the field com-
pare :

His channel'd wrist, as wing'd Zethiel's strong,
Who bore Habakkuk by the golden hair
From Carmel far Euphrates' stream along.

Proud of their handsome prince well-pleas'd
they stare :

And, when its final lay the organ pours,
God-save-the-king from all in heart-felt cho-
rus soars.

Into a cloister, sharp-arch'd over head,
After the worship, steps the royal band,
Echo retranspling every gritty tread.
They praise the fiet-work carv'd on either
hand,

And flout the monkish rimes else aye unread,
Until a postern upstairs shall expand
To the shire-hall, where duly ranged anon,
Thro' folding-doors below, the peers and
squires are gon.

Henry walks in. All bow. The guards retire.
"My lords and gentlemen,—to me 'tis
known

That powerful noblemen of France desire
Again to hold their lands of th' English
crown,

As heretofore was done ; but they require
An arm'd protection, out of usage grown :
Is it your pleasure at the public charge
To grant this aid, or leave our ancient claims
at large ?"

"Let not the boldness of my speech offend,"
Chichley began, "most gracious sovereign
hear.

'Tis seemly for the younger man to lend
E'en to the prate of age a patient ear :
Oft from the mumbling lip, slow-join'd, de-
scend

Words not unwise, nor stain'd by hope or
fear ;

Time, if no blythe companion, counsels well ;
Greybeards for camp unfit may in advice excel.

"Shall France, asunder torn by inward broils,
Sue to her neighbour for a worthy chief ;
While England from the glorious grant recoils,
Nor dares unclench the hand of her relief ;
Glad that a sea on *her* safe border boils,
Who once could hold remote Guienne in
fief ?

March toward the Pyrenees. Again abroad.
Cressy and Poitiers lie along the well track'd
road,

"Pent in a petty isle, shall Henry sleep,
Whose father won in arms a mighty realm,
His conquer'd rights in base oblivion steep ;
To sit carousing at a flickering helm ?
Men train'd to arms shall kings of England
keep,

Nor know their country's foes to overwhelm ?
We'll wade, if we want ships the waves to
skim,

With one hand hold the sword, with the other
swim.

"Methinks I see, beside that royal chair,
Stand the Black Prince, an armed shape of
smoak,

Athwart his grated vizor griesly glare,
Gage his successor with a climbing look,
For the first time content with England's heir,
Yet jealous of the rival he must brook.
He marshals thee the way that we should go,
France shrinks at Edward's name, to Henry's
let her bow.

"Call not thy means of enterprise too light :
With men and mind all other things are won.
Our lives and fortunes are our country's right.
To serve our king we covet every one.

A common

A common cause the clergy will not slight;
The church is ever proud to prop the throne;
And offers aid the weight of war to lift,
Her alien priories, an ample willing gift.

"Let but the noble order bleed as free
As from her veins of gold the loyal church,
And such a spirit shall enkindled be,
As leaves all former trophies in the lurch.
In every glittering eye around I see
The cheering earnest of concurrence perch.
O could this wrinkled hand unlearn to sag,
I'd go; and from this crosier shake the union flag."

Hurrah! with an involuntary joy,
At once the warfare-loving gentry shout,
Or with swift-drumming feet the ear annoy.
Stiff-knee'd some stand, as risen to march out;
Some, clapping, hail the thought of bold employ;
Their hilts some grasp, with breasts up-swelling stout;
And all on Chicheley gaze with thankful glee,
And the king's beaming smile with thrilling ardor see.

But Ralph, the Earl of Westmoreland, arose:
" 'Tis vain beyond the sea more lands to win,
While false allies our northern shires inclose.
War, but with Scotchmen, let us first begin:
Strong, we hear homage; weak, we feel them foes.

France can at pleasure land her strength within
Our very isle, while they disown our sway:
Stak'd on their misty heaths let England's banner play."

"Why of one cherry make two bites?"
outcries

Old Exeter, with scorn and anger hoarse:
"Your Scotland wholly on the French relies;
Conquer but them, her crownlet sinks of course.

France pays the piper, when with naked thighs
Stride from their hills in arms the brass-hair'd boors.

Strike at the heart at once; to France, say I."
To France first, first to France, the Commons
loud reply.

"If you take prisoner any noble Scot,
And bring him safely to your castle-hold,
What is his ransom worth—a single jot?
He has no casks of wine, no plate, no gold,
But some lean cattle, which would shame the pot,
Which English thieves would leave upon the wold.

I like strong claret in my captive's place,
Nor ever fear'd to look a Frenchman in the face."

Applause revives. All cry, To France, to France!

And Westmoreland unseconded remain'd.
Toward Exeter the crowding chiefs advance,
Shake his rough hand, or nod with glee unfeign'd.

So, when their dingy load of boughs askance
Huge bonfires first their cones of flame up-send,

The boys throng round them, glad with heart and voice,
The crackling faggots push, and in the blaze rejoice.

Then Henry said, "My lords and gentlemen,
Your loyalty will not forsake the crown
In the recovery of its old domain.

To treat for the delivery of our own,
Of Gascony, and Normandy, and Mayne,
I shall dispatch a messenger anon.
Meanwhile (the prayer of kings unarm'd who heed?)

Equip your vassals all, and to Southampton speed."

The king retiring, the assembly broke,
Wishing each other joy of what was done.
Lord Westmoreland directly undertook,
With fourscore men in arms, to send his son.
"I'll not be left behind," young Suffolk spoke.
"I shall attend my king," says Huntingdon.
Warwick pledg'd seventy men at his own charge;
Northumberland fourscore, each with a pike and targe.

Fifty tried archers and a hundred bows
Stafford declares his willingness to bring.
Thirty-six horse Lord Willoughby bestows.
Berkeley and Burnell fast together cling;
From either friend an equal offer flows,
With forty swordsmen each to meet the king.
The levy comes to shape with some debate:
According to their rank, barons and earls they rate.

And, as the nobles knot by knot retire
To their carousal rooms, from the shire-hall,
The youths about run to them full of fire;
My lord, take me; and me; do take us all.
A single heart, a thousand hands aspire
To lay the Frenchmen out for funeral,
Delighted in the people's praise and zeal,
With many a bumper-toast the knights prolong their meal.

END OF THE SECOND SITTING.

TO MADAME LAVALETTE.

WHEN despots and slaves are by freedom
destroy'd,
And time has not left them the breath of a name;

When priestcraft, no more by weak monarchs
employ'd,
Shall perish for ever in Virtue's bright flame;

When the sun of that day in its high noon
shall ride,

And behold every ruler succumb to the laws,
By his subjects enacted his conduct to guide,
While he owns his best meed is his people's applause;—

Then e'en princes shall praise thee, thou fair
LAVALETTE!

Though their minions and they, in these
days of disgrace,

Seem anxious their duties and vows to forget,
And the tablet of honor ne'er fear to deface.

Yes, then they may praise thee, as millions do
now,

For thy virtue heroic, and conjugal love;—
Q dump

O dumb be the tongue that no praise will
bestow !
And curst the cold heart be that will not
approve !

If a crown to construct to the poet were given,
For a brow so exalted, so noble as thine,
The roses of Eden—the amaranth of heaven,
Alone for the wreath should together en-
twine.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

HELEN OF KIRKCONNELL.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

*Author of the Poems of Glasgow, the Sil-
ler Gun, &c.*

[The following verses are founded on a tra-
dition in the south of Scotland,—that a
young lady of Kirkconnell-Lee, in An-
nandale, walking with her lover, was
murdered by a disappointed and san-
guinary rival.]

I WISH I were where Helen lies,
For, night and day, on me she cries,
And, like an angel, to the skies
Still seems to beckon me !
For me she liv'd, for me she sigh'd,
For me she wish'd to be a bride,
For me, in life's sweet morn, she died
On fair Kirkconnell-Lee !

Where Kirtle-waters gently wind,
As Helen on my arm reclin'd,
A rival, with a ruthless mind,
Took deadly aim at me :
My love, to disappoint the foe,
Rush'd in between me and the blow,
And now her corse is lying low,
On fair Kirkconnell-Lee !

For if, where all the Graces shine—
O ! if on earth there's aught divine,
My Helen ! all these charms were thine—
They center'd all in thee !

Ah ! what avails it that, amain,
I clove th' assassin's head in twain !
No peace of mind, my Helen slain—
No resting-place for me !

I see her spirit in the air—
I hear the shriek of wild despair,
When murder laid her bosom bare,
On fair Kirkconnell-Lee !

O ! when I'm sleeping in my grave,
And o'er my head the rank weeds wave,
May He who life and spirit gave
Unite my love and me !
Then from this world of doubts and sighs,
My soul on wings of peace shall rise,
And, joining Helen in the skies,
Forget Kirkconnell-Lee !

STANZAS,

*Written in an hour of Affliction, and ad-
dressed to an Affectionate Friend;*

BY WILLIAM TAYLOR.

YES ! 'tis a welcome cheering thought,
To know, my friend, that thou art well ;
That to thy view appears not aught,
To break life's calm and peaceful spell.
For thou hast feelings finely spun ;
A heart susceptible of pain ;
In sympathy surpassed by none ;
Alive to Pity's melting strain.

Yet, such my nature is, and woe
Tho' clasp'd and bound by Sorrow's fangs,
To spare my friend a single throe,
I willing bear a thousand pangs ;
So the fam'd bird by poets sung ;
But with far nobler views, contrives,
With tend'rest care, to feed her young,
And with her life's blood soothe their cries,

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Mr. WILLIAM LOSH, of Point Plea-
sant, Northumberland, Iron Founder ;
for a Plan for Fire-places or Fur-
naces for heating Ovens and Boilers,
and the Water or other Liquids con-
tained in Boilers, and for converting
such Water or other Liquids into Steam,
for the Purpose of working Engines,
and for other Uses in Manufactories.
—April 8, 1815.

THE principles upon which Mr.
Losh grounds his improvement
consist in the application of the caloric
and heated gases evolved during the com-
bustion of any substance, free from ad-
mixture with, and free from the cooling
influence of, any cold undecomposed at-
mospheric air, or any other air which
has not passed through the ignited fuel,
to such parts of the vessel and material
MONTHLY MAG. No. 281.

required to be heated, as he wishes to
expose to the undiminished action of
such caloric and heated gases, and the
more equable and sudden application of
such caloric and heated gases, to such
parts of the vessel as are intended to be
submitted to their influence ; and also in
the case of large boilers, salt pans, &c.
in the facility which the arrangement of
his fire-places or furnaces affords of
giving an effectual support to the bot-
tom, and such parts of the vessel as re-
quire it, without lessening the action of
the heated air.

The plan upon which he proceeds in
the case of boilers, is to place the fur-
nace or bars upon which the fuel is burnt
nearly under the centre or middle of the
boiler bottom, provided he only employs
one fire, or provided he thinks more
than one furnace or fire more efficacious,

in such other situations as that the heated gases shall act as equably as possible on the surface to be heated, and to have the aperture or apertures for the escape of the rarified air, smoke, and gases from the grate-room, or space in which they are generated, at or above the door or aperture through which the fuel is put in, or so near to it as that the heated air and gases, by their expansive force, and diminished specific gravity, shall prevent the cold air of the atmosphere from penetrating beneath the bottom of the boiler, or to such parts of it as are required to be exposed to the action of the heated air and gases alone, and so that, provided a chimney be required, to produce a more rapid combustion, any cold air that may penetrate at the door, or aperture through which the fuel is introduced, either when open or closed, shall in its passage to the chimney have no tendency to mix with the heated gases, until after they have ceased to act on such parts of the boiler, and other substances, as are required to be subjected to their action alone. A division of cast metal plates, or other convenient substance, extending from the ends of the bars or furnace next the door, separates the grate-room, or space containing the heated gases, from the ash-hole and air-duct, and prevents any air from penetrating into the grate-room which does not pass through the ignited fuel. To prevent the cooling influence of the air passing under these plates, they may be covered with fire bricks, or any fit substance which is a bad conductor of heat, or which transmits it slowly.

In heating common vaulted ovens, the grates or furnaces are placed a little below, or on a level, or nearly so, with the bottom; and the ash-hole, through which the air enters to keep up the combustion of the fuel, may proceed from any side of the oven most convenient; but it must be so covered by the bottom of the oven that no air can enter by it which does not pass through the burning fuel; and the heated air and gases, after having acted upon the roof, sides, and bottom of the oven, free from admixture with, and free from the cooling influence of, any other air, are allowed to escape into the atmosphere, in the manner described above, either by the door through which the fuel is put in, or through apertures sufficiently near it, to prevent the penetration of cold air into the body of the oven. When the oven is sufficiently heated, the ash-hole leading to the grates must be closed, either by a door,

made air-tight by a luting of clay and loam, or any other fit substance, or by any other method, and the fire must be drawn off the bars, which may be covered with a plate or flag, to increase the capacity of the oven for holding bread, &c. and the ignited fuel being drawn out, the remainder of the process of baking is managed as usual. When it is required to heat a cylindrical, square, or other shaped oven, either for the purpose of baking and cooking food, or for the purposes of manufacture, such as those used for calcining coal into coak, and for obtaining coal tar, and the inflammable gases used for the production of light;—the gases evolved from the fuel employed to heat such ovens are allowed to pervade every part of them, or nearly so, except the mouth or part at which they are charged with the material required to be baked, cooked, or calcined; after which they are allowed to escape only at the aperture through which the fuel is introduced, or so near to it, that no air which has not passed through the burning fuel shall have any tendency to enter the grate-room, or come in contact with such parts of the oven as are required to be exposed to the action of the heated gases alone. In applying his principle to the small vaulted ovens used almost by every family in the northern counties of England, and to the large-vaulted ovens of bread bakers, his objects, added to the saving in quantity of fuel, are to enable them to be heated with small or refuse coals, and to produce that effect in a very short time, and with little trouble.

The chausser, used by the bakers in London, Edinburgh, &c. is an ingenious contrivance; but it is troublesome on a small scale, and the tube which conveys a constant succession of cold air through the body of the oven to keep up the combustion, has a considerable influence in retarding its heating; besides, it requires large coals.

The advantages resulting from his arrangements are,

First,—The saving of the boilers and ovens themselves, and the iron and other metals employed in their erection.

Second,—The saving of the fuel employed for heating them; and,

Third,—A more constant and steady evaporation of any fluid, and consequently a more regular and constant supply of steam for giving motion to machinery, or for the supply of heat, or for any other purpose.

The *first* object is attained by preventing

venting a current of cold undecomposed atmospheric air from penetrating along with the heated gases beneath the boilers, or other vessels, or to such parts of them as are required to be exposed only to the heated gases; or in the case of alum pans, &c. beneath the plates on which they rest; for, on the usual principle, where a current of cold air is at intervals, if not continually, mixing with the heated air and gases employed to heat any boiler or other vessel, in order to supply the loss, or diminution of heat, occasioned by this admixture of cold air, it is necessary, in order to produce a given effect, to generate a much greater quantity of heat, or, in other words, to have a much larger fire than is required according to his principle, where the heated gases act with uniform and undiminished intensity: thus the bars are continually exposed to a much more intense heat when the fire-places are constructed on the usual plans than is necessary when his principle is adopted, and the known effect of this excessive heat is the speedy destruction of the bars and other materials used in the construction of the fire-places or furnaces. The irregular action of the heated gases, and their very unequal diffusion over the surface of the boiler, have also a great tendency to destroy the material of which it is composed.

On the usual plan of heating a steam-engine boiler, for instance, in order to maintain the steam at a sufficient degree of expansive force, or power to work an engine on Messrs. Boulton and Watt's principle, the fire which is requisite is so intense as to flux much of the incom-bustible matter of the fuel into slags, or large masses of scoria, and frequently to fuse the bars on which the fuel burns, even under the management of a careful fireman; and where engines are used which require the steam at a much higher temperature, of course those evils are increased; but where his principle is adopted these disadvantages are avoided. When undecomposed atmospheric air comes in contact with iron, and some other metals at a high degree of heat, it has the effect of oxydating their surfaces, both by its own decomposition and by that of the water which it always carries with it; and these oxydated surfaces separate in successive coats of scales, till, by degrees, the metal is entirely corroded away. Thus Mr. Losh gains another advantage, by the exclusion of the undecomposed air of the atmosphere. By the position of his furnaces, he is

also enabled to give a more effectual support to the bottoms of the boilers than is practicable in the usual modes of heating them, and thus he prevents their yielding to the weight of water, and other fluids, and to the pressure of the steam, which in steam-engine boilers particularly often occurs, and is attended with much expense in the repairs, and with great risk to the people who work them. The more equable distribution of heat, and particularly the impossibility of a sudden access of cold air to the heated vessels, on opening the fire-door to add fuel, or to check the ebullition, also tends much to lessen the liability to cracking in cast-metal boilers, which is generally the effect of a sudden variation of temperature. The steady and regular action of the heat, when boilers are placed on his principle, gives so uniform a degree of elasticity to the steam, that an engine with such a boiler will never miss a stroke for want of steam of sufficient expansive power. The action of the heated gases is so powerful when boilers are placed on Mr. L.'s plan, and the steam is generated with such rapidity, that a boiler, which was calculated to work a large pumping engine at Wallsend Colliery, in the county of Northumberland, on the usual plan, having been put up under his direction, not only works the engine with facility, with an immense saving of fuel, but seems to be capable of supplying steam to work another engine of equal power. Thus it appears, that the saving in the boiler, and materials connected with its erection, is not alone confined to the wear and tear of such boiler and materials; but that boilers of much less dimensions than those usually employed to produce a given effect, will answer the purpose when placed on Mr. Losh's construction.

The *second* intention (the saving of fuel) he accomplishes by a more regular and sudden distribution of the caloric and heated gases, generated by the burning fuel, over the surface to be heated, and by preventing their admixture with cold atmospheric air, which in the usual modes of placing boilers always takes place, and from the known law of the equal distribution of caloric, considerably weakens their effect, by combining with, and carrying off, a part of that substance, which otherwise would be, and according to his plan is, transmitted through the boilers, &c. and to the liquids or other substances they contain. According to Mr. Losh's plan,

the caloric and heated gases ascend and radiate from the burning fuel, and impinge against the boiler or other substance required to be heated, with extreme velocity and intensity, as they meet with no substance to direct them from their course, or to which they can impart a portion of their heat. In the common plans on the contrary, where a current of cold air is forced through the grate-room, in its passage to the chimney, the heated gases are not only bent from their course, but deprived of a considerable portion of their heat, and, as they do not come in contact but with a small proportion of the boiler, until they have been forced over an area of brick-work, or other substance, and through a long extent of flues, much more of this most active and penetrating substance must be lost to the vessel intended to be heated, and expended in the tendency which the gases have to raise to their own temperature the substances with which they come in contact. It is obvious, that in the usual plans of placing boilers, &c. the admixture of cold air with the heated gases, must occur during each fresh supply of fuel; and, even while the doors are shut, it does not cease to go on to a greater or lesser extent; as, from the nature of things, it is next to an impossibility to make a fire-door air-tight; and, if that were possible, the heat to which they are exposed would, by warping and twisting them, soon destroy their accuracy. The fire-mouths, or hopper-shaped apertures, which are closed with coal after each supply of fuel, also allow the air to penetrate through thousands of interstices between the fragments of coal with which they are filled.

The time necessarily allowed between the granting of a patent and preparation of the specification, does not allow of many experiments on a great scale, from which alone accurate results can be given; but Mr. Losh says he has reason to believe, that the saving of fuel, when boilers, &c. are placed on his construction, compared with boilers, &c. on the most improved plan hitherto suggested, will be found to exceed one half; and, he thinks, the saving of the boilers, bars, &c. will be nearly in the same ratio. Mr. Losh does not speak from small experience of former plans; for, in a chemical work, of which he has had the management for upwards of fifteen years, and where more than thirty boilers, of different dimensions, including salt-pans and steam-engine boilers, are em-

ployed, and where there are a variety of calcining ovens, retorts, furnaces, &c. it has of course been an object with him to economise fuel, and he has in consequence tried a variety of schemes, which have been suggested to him for that effect, both in this country and in most of the large towns on the Continent, where he has occasionally resided. As instances of the steady, rapid, and intense action of furnaces on his construction, a round boiler, of thirteen feet diameter, without any tube through it, was not only brought to boil, but furnished steam of sufficient power to work a machine of twenty horses power, put up by Messrs. Boulton and Watt, in eight minutes from the time that it was filled sufficiently high with water, the fire being put in when the bottom was covered, and which engine was at work within the space of seventeen minutes from the time of its being filled with water. A similar boiler, placed on the usual construction, required an hour and a quarter to raise the steam to the same degree of elasticity as a boiler of his construction produced within eight minutes, after it was filled above the flues, the fire being put in when the bottom was covered; and, as it was a competition of skill, every possible exertion would be used on both sides. A vaulted brick-oven, of five feet four inches diameter, constructed according to his principle, was from a cold state brought to a sufficient heat to bake bread in one hour and a quarter, with four shovels of small coals. An oven of the same kind, on the common plan, of only three feet ten inches diameter, required five hours, kept the whole time full of burning wood and round coals.

As the fuel required to heat any vessel on his principle is less than half of what is employed to produce the same effect in similar vessels placed on the usual plans, and as a much greater proportion of the smoke arising from a given quantity of fuel is consumed by furnaces constructed on his plan, the quantity of that substance thrown into the atmosphere is exceedingly diminished; and by the introduction of a small cinder-fire, in the flues leading to the chimney, the black matter of the smoke, which is very inflammable, might be nearly wholly consumed.

In a plate Mr. Losh has delineated eighteen drawings of the fire-places or furnaces for heating ovens and boilers, for which we refer our readers to the Repertory.

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

CHRISTOPH DIHL, of Frith-street, Soho, for certain improvements in the method or apparatus of distillation.—Dec. 5, 1815.

JOHN MALZL, of Poland-street, for an instrument or instruments, machine or machines, for the improvement of musical performance, which he denominates a *Metronome*, or musical time-keeper.—Dec. 5.

DAVIS REDMUND, of Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, for a machine for the manufacture of cocks and bungs.—Dec. 9, 1815.

SAMUEL CLEGG, of the gas-works, Pe-

ter-street, Westminster, engineer; for an improved gas apparatus.—Dec. 9, 1815.

ROBERT KINDER, of Hill-street, Liverpool, for a method or means of propelling ships, boats, and other vessels.—Dec. 19.

ROBERT DICKINSON, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, for an improvement or improvements in the hoops or hooping of barrels.—Dec. 17, 1815.

WILLIAM PLENTY, of Newbury, iron-founder; for a plough or agricultural implement, made on an improved principle, answering a two-fold purpose, so that land may be both pared and ploughed.—Dec. 22.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE fire-damp in coal mines has occupied the attention of Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, and the success which has attended his enquiries is one of the first popular proofs that has been afforded of the use of modern chemistry. In an introduction to his paper on the subject, Sir Humphry Davy observes, that it is impossible to converse with persons in the neighbourhood of the collieries where explosions have happened from the fire-damp, and not to be strongly affected by the accounts they give of the destruction of human life, and the variety of human misery, which have been produced by these dreadful accidents. By a single explosion in the Felling colliery, 94 persons were destroyed, and nearly as many families plunged into deep distress; and the frequency of the occurrence of these catastrophes, notwithstanding the improvements in the ventilation of the mines, and the continued activity of the persons concerned in the care of the works, had almost produced a feeling of despair in the minds of many benevolent persons as to the possibility of finding a remedy sufficiently simple and economical to be used in the mines; and, when he first turned his attention to the inquiry, it was rather with a faint hope than a strong expectation of discovering in the resources of chemistry means of securing the miner from the effects of the fire-damp.

On considering the subject before he was acquainted with the nature of the gas, the simple method of burning a lamp in a pneumatic apparatus supplied with air through water, occurred to him, as it probably has to every one versed in chemistry; but he found, on inquiry, that this idea had been long ago put into

execution by Dr. Clanny, and published whilst he was absent from England, in the Philosophical Transactions. Dr. Clanny showed him his lamp at Bishopwearmouth, after he had made some inquiries as to the state of the mines. It appeared to be ingeniously executed; but, when Sir Humphry proposed the trial of it to some enlightened and liberal inspectors of mines, they stated that its size, weight, and the manual labour or machinery required to work it, rendered it inapplicable for the common uses of the collieries.

Sir Humphry had a very portable lamp made on the principle of entire insulation from the atmosphere, into which the air was thrown, not through water, but by a small piston secured by valves; and in this he found he could detonate any gaseous mixtures made explosive by atmospherical air, without communication of the explosion to the external atmosphere; but finding, during an investigation of the chemical properties of the fire-damp, new and unexpected principles of security, he gave up all experiments upon the piston-lamp, as well as upon another contrivance of an entirely different kind.

The principles of security furnished by a philosophical inquiry into the properties of the gas are all derived from the general fact, that the fire-damp requires a much higher temperature for its combustion than other inflammable gases. Hence small additions of azote or carbonic acid destroy the explosive powers of mixtures of fire-damp and air; hence explosions of mixtures will not take place when their quantities are small compared to the cooling surfaces to which they are exposed; and hence one part of an explosive atmosphere of fire-damp may be burnt, in free communication with another, by certain cooling apertures

apertures or surfaces, without any danger of explosion.

When he found that explosive mixtures, admitted through narrow metallic canals, brought in contact with flame, burnt only at the surface where they issued, he had hopes of keeping up a constant flame from explosive mixtures issuing from tubes or canals; but, on trying this, even in atmospherical air, it failed. Conceiving that the failure was owing to the great cooling powers of the metallic sides of the canal, it occurred to him to try the metallic wire-flame sieves, and with these he had perfect success.

He inclosed a very small lamp in a cylinder made of wire-gauze, having 6400 apertures in the square inch, and closed all apertures except those of the gauze, and introduced the lamp burning brightly within the cylinder into a large jar, containing several quarts of the most explosive mixture of gas, from the distillation of coal and air; the flame of the wick immediately disappeared, or rather was lost, for the whole of the interior of the cylinder became filled with a feeble, but steady, flame, of a green colour, which burnt for some minutes, till it had entirely destroyed the explosive power of the atmosphere.

This result, so satisfactory, immediately led to a number of experiments, which gave results, if possible, still more satisfactory.

He introduced the lamp inclosed in the cylinder, at different times, into large quantities of various explosive mixtures, some containing only one volume of coal-gas to four of air, and others containing one of coal-gas to thirteen of air. In all cases the flame was confined to the cylinder, and in all of them it continued till the mixture ceased to be explosive.

In mixtures of 13, 12, and 11 parts of air to one of coal-gas, the flame of the taper did not disappear; it became paler, however, and blended with the flame of the explosive mixture filling the cylinder. As the quantity of the inflammable air diminished, the flame became limited to the wick, and was gradually extinguished. When there was as much as one of coal-gas to seven or eight of air, the flame of the taper was lost at first in the flame of the explosive mixture, which was very bright; but it appeared as the mixture became less explosive.

When the coal-gas was one to four or five, the flame of the wick never appeared in any part of the experiment; and

the light of the flame from the mixture was weaker than in the other experiments. In taking the wire-cylinder and its lamp out of the explosive mixture, the flame of the lamp continued to burn in the atmosphere. In all the experiments the flame of the explosive mixture in the cylinder had more or less of a greenish cast, which is probably to be attributed to the effect of the brass wire.

In one instance, in which a very large wick was burnt in a very small cylinder, the wire-gauze became red-hot opposite to the wick at the first moment of the introduction of the cylinder into an atmosphere consisting of about one of coal-gas and eleven of air; but it soon lost this temperature: and in other experiments made with smaller wicks in a dark room, wire dull red was seldom seen: but, as no explosion ever took place in an atmosphere made explosive by coal-gas, the circumstance will hold good with much more certainty of the fire-damp. He expected an explosion in the instance when he saw the wire-gauze red hot; but the mass of heated matter was probably too small to heat considerably the portion of gas in contact with it, and the cool air must have entered principally at this part of the wire-gauze cylinder, and must speedily have reduced the temperature; and he has since found that a red-hot wire of less than the $\frac{1}{10}$ th of an inch, does not explode mixtures of coal-gas and air. When he took the wire-gauze lamp out of the most explosive mixture before it had consumed much of the inflammable gas, the mixture usually was explosive by the flame of the taper; but the explosive power of a mixture of twelve or thirteen parts of air to one of gas, was very soon destroyed by the combustion in the cylinder lamp; and even when it was withdrawn, almost immediately, the taper burnt in the mixture merely with an enlarged flame.

It is needless to dwell upon the practical applications of these facts; many of them will be immediately perceived. *Wire-gauze may be substituted for horn or glass in the safe-lanterns, or safe-lamps to be used in the collieries, and no air-feeders below the flame will be necessary.* The wire-gauze admits a free circulation of air, while it emits considerably more light than common horn. Sir Humphry has had small cylindrical caps of wire-gauze made to fit small lamps by a screw, which are almost as portable as a common candle without a candlestick; and which are trimmed and supplied with oil through safe apertures,

tures, without the necessity of taking off the cap. A similar cap may be used with the common candles of the colliers introduced by an aperture made tight with moist pipe-clay. Brass-wire gauze of the proper degree of fineness is manufactured for the use of mills and for sieves. Gauze which contained 3600 apertures in a square inch, is sufficiently fine to prevent explosion used as a cylinder; but it did not bear the proof of a concentrated explosion from a close glass vessel. Gauze of 5000 apertures to the square inch stood, however, this severe test. He has generally used gauze of 6400 apertures; and he has seen plated wire-gauze, which is sold at Edinburgh, so fine, that the square inch contains 13,200 apertures.

Sir Humphry has tried cylinders of the size necessary for the colliers, in explosive atmospheres contained in large glass vessels; the light given by a cylinder of seven inches high and two inches in diameter, in the fire-damp mixed with twelve of air, is nearly as bright as that of the lamp in common air, and even the least brilliant flame would enable the miner to find his way; and, he thinks, would be sufficient for him to work by when he was very near it. The light is much increased by hanging within, from the top of the cylinder, a small cage of platina or iron wire; this becomes ignited by the flame, and gives a steady red light in the midst of it; and he has never had an explosion in employing it.

The cheapness of the *wire-gauze safe-lamps*, or guards for candles, will be an additional reason for bringing them into common use; for the dearest of them can hardly cost more than one shilling. They have the advantage of guarding the light from loose materials falling from the roof of the mine; there is no danger of their being broken; and, to prevent them from being bent, they may be covered with a frame without, constructed of a few pieces of thick wire. The gauze should be made into the form of cylinders, by double joinings sewn together through the double part by a wire of small diameter; any aperture larger than that of the gauze-wire, should be most carefully guarded against, and the cylinders should be tried in a vessel filled with an explosive mixture before they are used in the mine. A coating of oxide is soon formed upon the brass; but in his limited experience this has appeared to defend the interior from the action of

air, and to render the wire durable: if, however, it should be found that this does not hold good in the mines, thicker or plated wire may be adopted, or double cylinders, or, at all events, as the top of the cylinder is principally exposed to heat, this may be double.

With the *wire-safe-lamp* or *guarded candle* the miner may explore all parts of the mine where explosive mixtures exist, and the state of the flame will show him the degree of contamination of the air. *As the fire-damp mixes with the air the flame will enlarge. When the fire-damp has reached its explosive point his cylinder will be filled with flame; but the flame of his wick will appear within the flame of the fire damp.* As the inflammable gas increases in quantity the flame of the lamp will disappear, and the flame in his cylinder will become paler; and this ought to be a signal to him to leave that part of the workings. For when the flame of the fire-damp is extinguished, though the air may be sufficiently respirable to enable him to make good his way, yet it cannot be breathed safely for any time.

Sir Humphry Davy found that sparks from steel and flint fell red, and without scintillation, in a mixture of coal gas in which a cylinder lamp had burnt out; and they appeared equally dull and red in a mixture of three parts of air and one part of coal gas; so that the light of a steel mill would not be sufficient to work by in an atmosphere in which the cylinder lamp was extinguished, and it could only be employed to guide the miner out of an atmosphere which it would be fatal to breathe for a continuance.

There appears every reason to expect that the safe-light, in this state of improvement, with proper attention, will enable the miner to work with perfect security in parts of the mines most liable to fire-damp, and that it will not only preserve him from, but enable him to combat and subdue, his most dangerous enemy. Confined in the *wire-gauze safe-lamp*, the flame of the fire-damp will be divested of all its terrors, and made to expend energies formerly so destructive, in producing an useful light.

A considerable degree of heat is always produced by the combustion of the explosive fire-damp in the wire gauze cylinders; therefore a candle soon melts away in the lantern, when the fire-damp is burning in it; and if candles are used with the *wire-gauze safe-guard*, the flame of the fire-damp should be extinguished by putting a woollen or linen extinguisher

guisher over the cylinder, to prevent the candle from dropping out, or the candle should be secured in the bottom of the lantern, by a safety screw: where the fire-damp is known to exist, it will, however, always be better to work with small lamps, which may be fed with tallow; and, where the object is to destroy the fire-damp speedily, a large cylinder lamp with double wire-gauze may be used. The joinings in the lamps should be made rather with hard than soft solder; and there should always be a handle at the bottom, or a ring at the top, to prevent the hand from being burnt. The flame of the fire-damp in the cylinders may be easily extinguished by a cover made of coarse paper, or by a woollen cap. If any part of the wire is found to become strongly red hot, water may be thrown upon it, or the communication may be interrupted by plates of metal. Many devices may be contrived for giving light by the fire-damp; lamps may be made partly of glass and partly of wire-gauze: and by making a chimney partly of metal, the fire-damp may be burnt only at certain surfaces. When the cylinder lamp is first introduced into an explosive atmosphere, a musical sound is produced, like that produced by hydrogen burning in narrow tubes. He has since found that the size of the apertures may be carried to 900 in a square inch, and that the wire may be 1-70th of an inch in thickness, and these probably are not the limits.

Thus it appears from these experiments, that no new lamp or other apparatus is necessary to prevent explosions; that the lamps now in use, when covered with a wire-gauze screen, are not only perfectly sufficient to preserve the miners from all danger, but even may be used to consume the fire-damp by

burning it to shew them light. By surrounding the lamp with a fine wire-gauze screen, saturating the screen with fire-damp and inflaming the whole; the wire, if fine, and the apertures not exceeding $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch, may be made red hot without exploding the circumambient fire-damp. With a small portion of fire-damp in the screen the flame of the lamp is visible; but when a considerable portion is thrown into it, the whole becomes one entire flame. In this manner the carburetted hydrogen gas may be burned under the screen without the least danger of exploding the gas around it. It appears that Sir H.'s invention has already been adopted in two coal-mines with the most complete success; thus at once falsifying all the ignorant and invidious predictions of inhuman speculators about its inutility, and demonstrating, what every reasoning man of science before believed, that the invention would be equally effectual and practicable. There is now every reason to believe that Sir H.'s plan will be universally adopted without the least delay. No man or society of men, indeed, would now risk the responsibility consequent on an explosion, when the means of avoiding it are both known and so easily adopted. The present paper contains a variety of experiments to ascertain the smallest number of apertures in a square inch which can be used without danger of exploding. Wire-gauze having apertures $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch, when the wire became red hot, exploded; but gauze with apertures only of $\frac{1}{30}$ were perfectly secure even with the greatest heat. In some of his experiments, Sir Humphry used gauze having 6000 apertures in a square inch, which was found as perfectly secure as a brick wall could have been against explosion.

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CAP. CLIX. *To amend several Acts relating to Hackney Coaches; for authorizing the licensing of an additional Number of Hackney Chariots; and for licensing Carriages drawn by One Horse.*
—July 11, 1815.

So much of former Act as relates to delivering of tickets, &c. repealed.

Two hundred more chariots may be licensed.

No owner or driver of any hackney chariot shall be compellable or compelled to carry more than three persons, (not being children in arms or lap) in his chariot, and a servant on the outside at the same time, but every owner or driver of any hackney chariot who shall actually carry any greater number shall be entitled to demand and to receive for every such additional person (not being a child in arms or lap), the sum of one shilling, over and above his regular fare; and if he shall carry any such additional person into the country, and bring the same or any other additional person back again, shall be entitled to demand and receive, over and above his regular fare, the sum of one shilling for going into the country, and the sum of one shilling for returning.

It shall be lawful for the commissioners for licensing and regulating hackney coaches, by and with the approbation and

direction in writing of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, or any three or more of them, and they are hereby authorized and empowered under their hands and seals to license such number of carriages with two wheels and drawn by one horse, as shall be specified in any such approbation and direction as aforesaid; and the owners and drivers of such two-wheeled carriages shall be chargeable and charged with the like sum for licences as are now payable for licences for hackney coaches, and shall be entitled to demand, take, and receive two-thirds of the amount of the fares, rates, and benefits established by law for hackney coaches and chariots; and no owner or driver of any such two-wheeled carriage shall be compellable to carry more than two persons.

In case any hackney coach or chariot shall be hired in any part of the cities of London and Westminster, or the suburbs thereof, the borough of Southwark, or any place adjoining thereto, where there is a regular continuation of carriageway pavement, or at any standing for hackney coaches or chariots beyond any such regular continuation of carriageway pavement, and discharged after the hour of seven in the evening, between the periods of Michaelmas-day and Lady-day, and after the hour of nine in the evening between the periods of Lady-day and Michaelmas-

chaelman-day, at any place where there is not a regular continuation of carriageway pavement as aforesaid, there shall or may be demanded over and above the ordinary and established fare, the full rate or fare to the nearest extremity of continued carriageway pavement, or to any standing for hackney coaches or chariots beyond any such regular continuation or carriageway pavement, where such coach or chariot shall have been hired, at the option of the person discharging such coach or chariot; and in case any hackney coach or chariot shall be hired and driven into the country, and then discharged in the daytime, and not after the hours herein-before respectively mentioned, there shall or may be demanded for the return thereof to the nearest extremity of continued carriageway pavement, or to any standing for hackney coaches or chariots beyond any such regular continuation of carriageway pavement where such coach or chariot shall have been hired, at the option of the person discharging such coach or chariot, for each and every mile above the number of four miles, the additional rate or fare of sixpence: provided nevertheless, no such allowance for return shall be made for any lesser distance than four miles, calculated as aforesaid.

Where persons refuse to pay the driver his fare, or for damages, justices may grant summons or warrant.

Commissioners for regulating hackney coaches, to regulate the numbering of coaches and chariots.

Commissioners to hear and determine complaints between owners and drivers of hackney coaches.

Every driver in whose coach or chariot any property whatever shall be left, by any person or persons hiring the same, and who shall not carry such property within four days after the same shall have been so left, in the state in which it was found, to the Hackney Coach Office, and deposit the same with one of the clerks of the said office, shall be subject and liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, at the discretion of the said commissioners, or the major part of them; and the clerk with whom such property is deposited, is hereby required to give a receipt for the same, and to make an entry in a book to be kept at the said office, of the description thereof, the name and address of the driver bringing the same, and the day on which it is brought; and the property so entered shall be returned to the person or persons respectively, who shall prove to the satisfaction of the said commissioners, or the major part of them, that the same belonged to him, her, or them, such person or persons previously paying all expences incurred, together with such reasonable sum to the driver who brought the same, as with reference to the value of the

property in question, the said commissioners shall award; provided nevertheless, that if such property shall not be proved to belong to some person or persons within one year, the same having been advertised in such manner as the said commissioners may direct, such property shall be sold; and after deducting from the produce of the sale, all the expences incurred, the balance shall be paid to the driver who deposited the same.

No agreement or engagement whatever at any time, or on any occasion made with the driver of any hackney coach or chariot, for the payment of more than his established fare, shall be binding on the person or persons making the same; but any such person or persons may, notwithstanding any such agreement or engagement, refuse, on discharging such coach or chariot, the payment of any sum beyond the established fare; and in case such person or persons shall actually pay to the driver of any hackney coach or chariot, whether in pursuance of any such agreement or engagement, or not, any sum exceeding his established fare, which shall have been demanded or required by such driver, the person or persons paying the same, shall be entitled, on complaint against such driver, to recover the overplus paid; and such driver shall be subject and liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

In case any driver of any hackney coach or chariot shall leave his coach or chariot at any theatre or other place of public resort or entertainment unattended, whether he shall be hired or not, it shall and may be lawful for any inspector of hackney coaches, officer of police, constable, or other peace officer, watchman, or patrol, to drive away such coach or chariot, and deposit the same at the nearest place of deposit; and the driver of such hackney coach shall be subject and liable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

Drivers not to refuse a fare although they may have been out twelve hours.

Commissioners or justices may summon, on complaint, owners, drivers, assistants, or watermen, before them.

Every driver of any hackney coach or chariot, or any chairman or waterman, who shall make use of any abusive or insulting language, or other rude behaviour, or who shall obstruct any inspector of hackney coaches, officer of police, constable, or other peace officer, watchman, or patrol, in the execution of his duty, and who shall, on complaint being made before any justice of the peace, or the commissioners of the hackney coaches, or the major part of them, be convicted of the same, shall be subject and liable to a penalty, at the discretion of such justice or justices, or commissioners as aforesaid, not in any case exceeding ten pounds; and in default of the

the payment of such penalty so to be awarded, to be committed to prison for a period not in any case exceeding two months.

All pecuniary penalties and forfeitures shall be applied, one moiety thereof to his majesty, and the other moiety to the informer.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

THE Surveys of the Board of Agriculture, CAPPER'S Topographical Dictionary, and Mr. SMITH'S great Map of the Strata, have tended to furnish complete information relative to the natural products and political condition of Great Britain; but the great object of national self-knowledge has been perfected in Mr. Arrowsmith's splendid and unrivalled map of England and Wales, containing above a million of names, and all the natural features; a work which he has just completed, after several years' unwearied labour. It is delineated according to a scale of one inch to three English statute miles. The size of each sheet of the paper, on which it is printed, is 40 inches by 29 inches, and the map covers 15 whole sheets of the above size, and 3 half sheets. The accuracy and great dimensions of this map, have enabled Mr. A. to determine what has long been sought, the exact dimensions of each county in square miles. The 15 sheets were carefully pasted together, and ruled into small squares for statute miles, the sides of the squares being parallel to the lines of latitude E. and W. and to the centre meridian N. and S. To ascertain the area of the several counties, the outlines were correctly traced, and the fractional parts of the square miles on the different sides of the outline, differently coloured; whence it became easy to estimate, within a tenth part of a square mile, how much appertained to each county. The entire square miles were numbered at each hundred, and the fractional parts of square miles afterwards added. The results of this labour are given in the following original table:

Bedford	Square Miles, 466
Berkshire	758.3
Bucks	747
Cambridge	858
Chester	1052
Cornwall	1329.4
Cumberland	1478
Derby	1016
Devon	2580
Dorset	1006
Durham	971
Essex	1533
Gloucester	1276

Hampshire	1623
Hereford	851
Hertford	525
Huntingdon	367
Kent	1535
Lancaster	1831
Leicester	814
Lincoln	2748
Man, Isle of	226
Middlesex	282
Monmouth	502
Norfolk	2092
Northampton	1017
Northumberland	1955
Nottingham	837
Oxford	756
Rutland	149
Shropshire	1329.6
Somerset	1638
Stafford	1149
Suffolk	1512
Surrey	758.7
Sussex	1468
Warwick	916
Westmoreland	763
Wilts	1370
Worcester	707
York	5967
	<hr/> 50,533

Anglesea	271
Brecon	754
Caermarthen	974
Caernarvon	544
Cardigan	675
Denbigh	633
Flint	244
Glamorgan	792
Montgomery	839
Merioneth	663
Pembroke	610
Radnor	428
	<hr/> 7427

Grand Total . . . 57,960

The above Table contains the area of each county of England and Wales, in square statute miles, each of which contains 640 acres.

Mr. ARROWSMITH is engaged on a great map of France, on a similar scale.

It affords us great satisfaction to find, by the diminished prices, at recent sales, that the silly passion for literary trash,

trash, printed in black letter, has greatly abated. No speculations have, in truth, proved more unprofitable than those in this species of typographical rubbish; and many of the biblio-maniacs have, in consequence, become fit subjects for the discipline of the ordinary receptacles for such unfortunates. Well may living genius languish, if the literary patronage of the rich and great be exhausted upon any nonsense which may happen to have been printed in black letter in the days of the Tudors!

We are concerned to observe a considerable falling off in the annual exhibition of the British Institution in Pall-Mall. The rooms, this season, are not only not filled, but many pictures of inferior execution have found place on the walls, while others had exhausted their charm of novelty during the last exhibition at Somerset-house. Nor is the moral effect better than the visual, the best places being appropriated to the abuse of the liberal arts in the exhibition of battles, at once so disgraceful to human nature, to the age, and to the particular policy of this country. If the fine arts merit encouragement for their utility and their moral tendency, they lose all claims when used to exalt the deeds of *professional* warriors. The abuse of them, by exhibiting so many scenes of mutual destruction on these walls, must not; however, prevent our conferring due praise on many beautiful pictures of BURNETT, COLLINS, HOLLAND, J. WARD, CARSE, STEPHANOFF, WATSON, FIELDING, and several other artists, of subjects at once moral and interesting. The battle-pieces are wretched daubs, by inferior artists, but good enough for their subjects. Our observations on this, and many late exhibitions, lead us to conclude, that the genius of our artists inclines towards excellence in landscape, vulgar life, and portrait, more than to the delineation of the passions; after the manner of the Italian schools. In those lines, they transcend other schools; but in this latter, excepting some of the best pictures of West and Barry, they have hitherto fallen short of the second class of the Roman, Florentine, and Venetian painters.

Government has very properly granted a thousand acres of land, at Sierra Leone, to the Missionary Society, who, with a laudable humanity, have taken on themselves the care and education of the children of captured negroes, who have accumulated in such great numbers

at Sierra Leone, in consequence of the abolition of the slave-trade. The thousand acres of land are to be divided into small farms, with schools and workshops for mechanics annexed to them, where the children of the captured negroes, (and as many of the parents themselves as have not been enlisted into some of the black corps,) are to be instructed in the English language, reading, writing, and arithmetic, agricultural employments, and useful trades. The Missionary Society have sent to Sierra Leone four missionaries of excellent character and qualifications, with their wives, to establish themselves there for the purpose of promoting the civilization of the captured negroes and the nations adjacent, not only by their teaching, but by their example and civilized mode of living. The society have also obtained from the Central School (which is under the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge,) four school masters, who are to be personally employed in teaching the captured negroes; and the Society have ordered a thousand books, on the Central School system of education, which are on the point of being sent out to Sierra Leone. There is another circumstance of great moment: a gentleman of the highest respectability and attainments has been sent out by the Society for the purpose of minutely examining into the pernicious system formerly pursued towards the captured negroes at Sierra Leone, and to report thereon, as well as to assist the missionaries in adopting the very best possible plan for rectifying those abuses, in regard to the want of education in that colony, which have lately been laid before the public. Such have already been the happy effects of Dr. THORPE's letter to Mr. Wilberforce, and of his subsequent publications, which exposed the criminal deceptions practised on the nation relative to the supposed improvement of Africa. It is, however, just, to give the British government credit for reforming the cruel and ruinous system, which ministers have too lately discovered to have prevailed so long at Sierra Leone. Fortunately for humanity, the new governor, Macarthy, is every way qualified to make the thousands of blacks whom England has taken from other nations, and now under her immediate protection, free and happy in their native climes.

An Essay on the Being of God, and his Attributes of Infinite Power, Wisdom, and Goodness, is in the press; stating and refuting the objections to his

his wisdom and goodness from reason and revelation, and drawing the most useful practical inference from the whole subject, being the Essay to which Burnett's first prize of 1200*l.* was adjudged, August 4, 1815. Prefixed will appear a Biographical Sketch of Mr. Burnett's Life, by W. L. BROWN, D.D. Principal of Marischal College, Aberdeen.

An esteemed Newcastle correspondent, whose communication reached us too late to appear in its proper place, states that,—"In November, he communicated the result of several successful experiments made in the presence of the Literary and Philosophical Society, with the safe-lamp invented by Mr. STEPHENSON, which has been since used in the most dangerous parts of some coal-mines: but on Tuesday, the 6th inst. SIR H. DAVY's recently improved lamp, the flame of which is encompassed with *wire gauze*, was exhibited by a professional gentleman, who had previously tried it in Walls End and Hebburn collieries, and its merits appeared to surpass those of Mr. Stephenson's lamp. Being suspended in a vessel of glass, open at the top, and the carburetted hydrogen admitted from below, the bright flame of the wick nearly disappeared, but the cylinder of wire gauze was filled with a feeble but steady greenish light; and on a greater volume of inflammable air being thrown in the flame, it gradually died away. Results more satisfactory could not be expected nor wished for, particularly as they accorded with numerous trials made in the most hazardous drifts of the coal-mines.—Notwithstanding all that has been lately said (continues our correspondent) in some of the periodical publications, respecting the obstinacy of the viewers, and the stupidity of their under-agents and pit-men, these safe-lamps have been hailed by this class of people as a most fortunate discovery; and they will soon be adopted by them in every mine infected with fire-damp; and, could a mode be contrived of preventing inflammation taking place by means of the furnace placed at the bottom of the upcast shaft, to accelerate the circulation of air through the workings, little would be wanting to render the occupation of the collier as safe, at least, as that of the persons employed in lead and copper mines."

Mr. CORBETT, whose powerful political writings have produced so general

a conviction of the necessity of great political reforms in Great Britain, has lately addressed large portions of his weekly Journal to the republicans of America. To give more complete effect to his views, he proposes to establish a literary agency at New York, by which his Weekly Register, with additions, is to be re-printed; and a systematic interchange of books established between the two countries. By this means Mr. C. intends to address the people of England and America at the same time, and to produce a union of political feeling among the independent and intelligent classes of both countries.

The Poems of Milton, Thomson, Young, and a few other leading authors, will shortly be published, with new embellishments, from beautiful designs of Mr. WESTALL, who may be characterized as the British painter of poetry.

Mr. SALISBURY announces a work, addressed to the proprietors of orchards, and the growers of fruit in general, illustrative of the injury trees are subject to, in the present mode of culture, comprising also the natural history of the most common insects that infest fruit and other trees, and particularly of the *Aphis lunata*, or *American blight*, with the result of some experiments made with a view to prevent its ravages on the apple-trees, occasioned by observations made during a tour through the principal cyder counties.

Mr. COCHRANE announces the sale of the Gordenstown library; and Messrs. SQUIBB and Co. that of Mr. Thrale, at Streatham, collected by Dr. Johnson.

The Rev. JOSEPH FLETCHER, of Blackburn, has nearly ready for publication, in an octavo volume, Lectures on the Principles and Institutions of the Roman Catholic Religion.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Shrewsbury, has in the press, in an octavo volume, Eighteen Sermons, selected from the manuscripts of the Rev. Philip Henry, including his last Sermon.

DR. GRANVILLE has nearly ready for publication, a translation of that part of Orfila's general Toxicology which more particularly relates to poisons from the vegetable and animal kingdoms. The subject having formed a very immediate branch of Doctor Granville's scientific pursuits, he has been enabled to accompany his translation with copious notes and additions.

Results of Experience in the Art of Tuition, forming the basis of the system adopted by W. JOHNSTONE, A.M. at the

the classical school, Blackheath Hill, is preparing for the press.

Alhagranza, a new and extensive Moorish metrical romance, from the pen of JOHN STEWART, esq. author of the Resurrection, Genevieve, &c. is in a state of great forwardness, and will certainly appear early in March. Summary sketches of the more prominent characteristics of the Spanish Arabs, form an introduction to the poem.

Mr. JOHN VARLEY, the celebrated landscape painter, has nearly ready a new System of Perspective; in which he has succeeded in simplifying that art in a very ingenious manner.

A Prospectus has been circulated for the publication, at Bristol, of a *quarterly Magazine*, to be published in that city under the title of "the Bristol Memorialist," to consist of original composition on general subjects, which shall be the production of natives of Bristol, and of residents in that city or its neighbourhood;—of original communications relating to the antiquities, history, biography, literature, amusements, &c. of Bristol and its vicinity;—and of re-prints of scarce Tracts relative to Bristol, and selections of such notices as are not generally known. Our knowledge of the respectable parties concerned in this plan, leads us confidently to anticipate its title to success.

A History of the Kingdom of Hanover, and of the Family of Guelf, in a quarto volume, with engravings, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. BELSHAM is preparing a Letter to the Unitarians of South Wales, containing a reply to the Bishop of St. David.

A selection is preparing for publication, of German National Melodies, arranged for the piano-forte or harp, with the words in the original, and in English: the whole accompanied by a Treatise on National Music, and the airs selected by Charles Baron Arnim.

MR. WHITE, the proprietor of the Independent Whig, has published an energetic appeal to the people of England, and announces his project of commencing a new *Daily Paper*, with a view to render effectual support to the cause of Reform and public Independence.

Mr. JOHN WILSON, author of the Isle of Palms, &c. announces the City of the Plague, a dramatic Poem.

Mr. J. INGLE has in the press, the Aerial Isles, or the Visions of Malcolm; a poem, with notes.

Mr. T. WILSON has in the press, a Descriptive Treatise on the Method of Waltzing, the truly fashionable species of dancing.

In the course of the month will appear, a work under the seemingly quaint title of John Bull's Bible. The writer seems to aim at this quaintness in imitation of Swift's History of John Bull's Lawsuit, which he assumes as his prototype, and affects to follow—*sed lex non passibus æquis*. But the work, in its genuine tendency, will be found to contain a plain, simple, and incontrovertible display of the true principles of the British Constitution.

Mr. H. WALTER, of Holyport, has issued Proposals for publishing a Map of Windsor Forest, embracing the country bounded by the Thames, the London, Black-Water River, and the great Bath and western roads.

A work is announced, under the title of "Rowlandson's World in Miniature," to consist of engravings of small groups of figures of every possible kind for landscape decoration.

Dr. O. GREGORY announces the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; with their Applications to Heights and Distances, Projections of the Sphere, Dialling, Astronomy, the Solution of Equations, and Geodesic Operations.

A new periodical work, entitled, the Busy Body, or Men and Manners, is announced by HUMPHRY HEDGEHOG, esq. author of the General Post Bag, Rejected Odes, a Month in Town, &c. &c.

The sixth and seventh volumes of the Natural History of British Birds, by E. DONOVAN, F.L.S. are announced.

MR. CLARKE will commence his next course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children on Monday, March 18th. The Lectures are read every morning, from a quarter past ten to a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

The REV. DR. HAWKER has nearly completed his valuable Commentary on the Old and New Testaments, with the Text at large. Part 37 is just published, and the work will be completed in forty parts. An edition of a smaller size, without the Text, is also published at a very low price.

DR. J. R. JOHNSON, F. L. S. and Member Extraordinary of the Royal Medical Society, Edinburgh, is on the eve of publishing an English version of his

his Inaugural Thesis on the Leech; (*Disputatio Physica Inauguralis quædam de Hirudine complectens*; Edin. 1814;) illustrated with plates.

A new edition of Mr. FAIRMAN'S Guide to Purchasers in the Public Funds, containing an account of them from the time of their creation to the year 1815; will be published in the course of the present month.

A work is preparing for publication, drawn and engraved by PROUT, representing the various characters of boats, barges, and rustic cottages; designed to assist the young student in landscape and marine drawing.

Early in this month will be published with additions, a new edition of a little work, entitled, "Time well Spent, or Amusement combined with Useful Instruction for Children," intended as an introduction to a knowledge of the historical facts contained in the Bible.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes, duodecimo, a novel, entitled, *Julia of Ardenfield*.

In a few days will be published, in 8vo. Moscow; a poem, by Mrs. HENRY ROLLS, authoress of *Sacred Sketches*, &c.

It appears from the estimates of Mr. ACCUM, that from a chaldron of coals there may be derived 10,500 cubic feet of inflammable gas, which will supply a light equal to 10,500 tallow candles, at the rate of six to the pound, burned in succession, at 1s. per lb. and therefore equivalent to the sum of 87l. 11s.

Mr. EDWARD SANG, nurseryman, Kirkealdy, in a paper printed in the Transactions of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, considers canker as the effect of a vitiated habit, and that, whenever it appears, the whole juices of the plant are vitiated; and the canker in apple-trees may be, and sometimes is, produced from want of due care to the health of the stocks. Indeed, in procuring healthy plants, to avoid canker, the utmost attention ought to be paid to the providing clean and healthy stocks, as well as healthy grafts.

Our readers will recollect, that Dr. BALFOUR, of Edinburgh, published in 1814 two remarkable cases of adhesion of amputated fingers. A similar successful operation was lately performed in Scotland, by Mr. Thomas Hunter, of Port Glasgow. In January, 1815, John Galbreath, aged 45, by trade a house-carpenter, in the act of hewing wood with an axe (which he held in his

left hand), struck off his thumb close to the articulation of the first phalanx with the metacarpal bone. Being confused by the accident, he covered the stump with his other hand, and, accompanied by the foreman of the work, arrived about eight minutes after at Mr. Hunter's house. Upon examining the parts, he found the portion of thumb he had supposed cut off, lying in the hollow of his hand, buried in coagulated blood, and still attached by a portion of skin not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in breadth. Having carefully cleaned the parts, and removed a small splinter of bone, Mr. H. replaced them, securing them with three stitches. After covering the thumb with dressing lint, he placed a splint of wood above all, extending from the wrist to a little beyond the point of the thumb, and secured the whole, as neatly as possible, with a narrow ribbon, and finally wetted the whole with tinctur. benzoin. comp. He felt no pain, and no discharge took place. In this way he passed the time without having the first dressing touched, till the twentieth day, when Mr. H. found all skinned, one place, where there was a stitch, excepted. This was dressed daily, and soon healed.

It appears, that, if a stick of sulphur be grasped in the hand, numerous snappings are heard, exactly like (though not so loud as) the discharge of the Leyden jar; this continues frequently as long as it is held in the hand: sometimes, indeed, after a short interval, it ceases, but the crackling may be again produced by warming it.

A rain-gauge, kept in Edinburgh by Mr. Adie, exhibited in the respective years, the following totals: in 1795, 35.72 inches; in 1796, 17.65 inches; in 1797, 27.18 inches; in 1798, 22.58 inches; in 1799, 26.51 inches; in 1800, 21.30 inches; in 1801, 20.41 inches; in 1802, 21.20 inches; in 1803, 15.81 inches; in 1804, 24.37 inches; and in 1810, 25.636 inches.

GERMANY.

A great work on Hydraulic Architecture, theoretical and practical, by C. F. CHEVALIER DE WIEBEKING, privy counsellor to H. M. the King of Bavaria, and general director of the department of bridges and roads in Bavaria, has lately been published at Munich, in 3 vols. 4to. with 146 plates, gr. folio. It contains a complete treatise on the whole art of engineering, illustrated by descriptions, plans, elevations of all the celebrated

celebrated harbours, bridges, canals, dykes, sluices, locks, weirs, &c. constructed in various parts of Europe.

FRANCE.

Two most important works are announced by Frenchmen, but they will probably contain too many truths to be published either in France or on the Continent of Europe. We mean the *Memoirs of Maret, Duke of Bassano*; and of *Fouché, Duke of Otranto*. No man, except Napoleon himself, could throw more light on the history of Europe within the last thirty years; and we shall hope soon to see them in an English dress, should the originals not appear in London.

M. LABORDE has ascertained, by repeated experiments, that the resinous trees of France are capable of yielding rosin and tar not inferior in quality to those which are brought from the north of Europe at a great expense. M. Laborde has also ascertained that the French products contain the same constituent parts with those of Sweden; and that their inferiority is entirely owing to the imperfection of the furnaces in which they are prepared, their defective preparation, and their mixture with a certain quantity of water and heterogeneous matters, and particularly from the want of essential oil, which is burnt in the French operation for extracting rosin and tar.

The pipes of the engines used in France for extinguishing fire are made of flax, and are found to answer the purpose much better than those made of leather. They are woven in the same manner as the wicks of patent lamps, and can be made of any length without a seam or joining. When the water runs a short time through the pipes, the flax swells and no water escapes, though the pressure be very great. They are more portable, not so liable to be out of repair, and do not cost by one half so much as the leather ones used in this country.

An establishment has been formed at Rouen, in France, for the education of English youth, under auspices that promise the most successful results. By thus blending an English and French instruction, a two-fold object is gained—the perfect acquirement of languages, and a classical and commercial education, at a rate much more reasonable than can be afforded in England. The trivial distance of this beautiful city from London and Paris, the salubrity of the air, and the great resort of Englishmen to it for pleasure or business, hold

out every rational inducement to parents and guardians to avail themselves of its advantages.

The Count de Laborde, secretary of the Society of Elementary Instruction, established at Paris by Napoleon, on the Bell and Lancaster plan, lately delivered a report. He dwelt on the efforts of the London Society, and quoted, with praise, a passage of the Duke of Kent's speech, in which his Royal Highness expressed a wish that the mutual efforts of Frenchmen and Englishmen, in the cause of moral education, might be the prelude to feelings of concord and good understanding between the two countries, and prevent for ever the return of wars so pernicious to both. It appears, from this report, that, besides the Duchess de Duras, the Duke of Ragusa and the Count Semonville have established Lancasterian schools on their respective estates. The report then proceeded to calculate the expense which attended a school of 500 boys, educated on this plan. It would not amount to more than 4 fr. each (3s. 4d.) per annum; and, if the school consisted of 1000 boys, this would diminish the expense to 2 fr. (1s. 8d.) M. Laborde stated, that at present the education of a boy costs generally, in France, from 18 to 30 fr. annually, which sum was in fact doubled by the imperfect mode of teaching, and the time lost. He stated, that there were in Paris sixty thousand children, whose parents were unable to procure them education. Of these, 10,000 were educated in 120 free schools, at the expense of the hospitals of Paris, and cost annually 180,000 fr. or 18 fr. per head.

ITALY.

Some fresco paintings have been discovered in pulling down a hay-loft to clear the view of the Coliseum.

The king of Naples has ordered the continuation of the works at the excavation of Pompeia; 200 workmen have been added to the former number. Workmen are digging about the Villa Mattei, by order of the Prince of Peace. Besides a Mosaic pavement, sarcophagi, fragments of columns, &c. they have found a bust of Seneca, with an inscription of his name.

SWITZERLAND.

The Natural History Society of Geneva has invited the naturalists of the whole of Switzerland to attend a public meeting at Geneva, in order to lay the foundation of a general society under the name of "The Helvetic Society for the Natural Sciences."

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N.W. LONDON;

From Jan. 24 to Feb. 24, 1816.

CATARRHAL or Pulmonary Affections are unabated in frequency. Neither cold nor moisture in themselves seem to have any share in the production of these complaints; since, on a careful investigation, I find as many have been attacked during the mild and dry part of the season, as at any other time. It appears evident, that the atmosphere must contain some deleterious material; whence derived, is not yet determined—whether, as Diemerbrook conceives, “*Inquinamentum a caelo demissum*,” or, as Sydenham will have it, “from a secret inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth.” That, at the present period, it actually contains some impregnation unfavourable to healthy action, I infer, from the aggravation of all the symptoms of pulmonary complaint upon exposure to the open air,—a fact very different to that which I have witnessed on former occasions.

In the month of September or October, 1814, I published my experience on the efficacy of the cold treatment of measles. A prejudice had long existed in favour of keeping such patients in heated rooms, which I discovered by repeated experiment to be a fallacy; since that time I have seen no occasion to change my opinion, having invariably witnessed the most beneficial results from the contrary practice. I found my patients always relieved in the open air, but in the present epidemic it has been quite otherwise, though a diminution of the heat of body has been found serviceable.

Several cases of Pseudo Syphilis have occurred this month, and among them some have presented themselves without any of the primary symptoms: a gentleman laboured under the eruptive stage of this disease a considerable time; at length it attacked the throat, and appeared in the form of a chronic erysipelatous inflammation of that part. The medicines administered were, sulphur of antimony, guaiacum, and calomel, night and morning; these were continued a long time before the symptoms were removed, though relieved from the commencement of the course. It is somewhat remarkable, that the wife should also have been attacked with the secondary symptoms of the same disease, whether from the infection of the husband is not clear: the absence of the primary symptoms in both would make this impossible, in the ordinary way of its propagation; and, if it be so, leaves us no mode of accounting for the fact, than by referring to effluvia from the body of the communicating person.* The subject of this case, a lady of an anxious irritable disposition, had great pains in the membrane covering the bones of both her legs, much increased on pressure; it was thickened in various spots, producing an appearance not unlike the syphilitic node; the skin was covered with small copper-coloured blotches, some of which desquamated before their disappearance; a universal languor and indisposition was experienced, but was generally considered, by my patient, to be attributable to the want of refreshing sleep at night. The most important and lasting benefit was obtained from the application of blistering plasters, the whole length of the bones of the leg, which removed the pain. The eruption was greatly relieved, under the use of muriate of quicksilver, and appeared to be vanishing, when I discontinued my attendance. In the course of three weeks, however, instead of disappearing altogether, it had changed its character, having become in some instances tubercular, and in others it appeared in the form of pustules. The throat was beginning to be affected in the same manner as her husband's. I recommended the compound calomel pill, with decoction of sarsaparilla, as the best plan to be adopted, if any thing were necessary; but it is doubtful whether the disease will not run its course as well, and as speedily, without medicine as with it.

The mortality among children is great. An intimate friend, the physician of an extensive public Dispensary, has, within the last two months, had the melancholy task of examining the bodies of ten children, carried off by water in the brain alone; many have been attacked with inflammatory fever, which has required the plentiful use of leeches, and even of the lancet.

Rheumatic affections of the chest continue. In the case of a very large woman, I had occasion to bleed, which, at first, was objected to, as no practitioner had ever ventured to perform the operation, on account of the impossibility of discovering a vein in the arm; this was very true, but the back of the hand supplied us with abundant opportunities, and 30 ounces of blood were taken with great ease. I mention this with the hope of being able to introduce a most useful practice. Bleeding in the hand is less painful than in the arm, more easy to be performed, and scarcely capable of failure. In children, the advantage of it is inconceivable. It may be useful on this point to observe, that, if, by accident, the orifice of the vein should be made so small as scarcely to admit the exit of the blood, immersion of the part in warm water will immediately produce the flow of it in a stream.

* I have innumerable proofs that consumptions are infectious; hence, no person labouring under them, should be suffered to sleep with another.

A patient, who had ineffectually tried a variety of medicines for a painful anasarcons swelling of both legs, has, in a most surprising manner been cured by the internal use of Briony Root. I anticipate much from the re-introduction of this drug as an article of the materia medica. Its efficacy in gout and rheumatism is very great.

11, North Crescent, Bedford Square.

J. WANT.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

AN important paper has appeared upon vegetable substances by PROFESSOR BERZELIUS. It describes a set of very elaborate and successful experiments to determine the composition of the vegetable acids and several other vegetable bodies. The following are the results, per cent. and in atoms:—

Substances.	Oxygen.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Oxygen.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.
Citric acid . . .	54.831	41.369	3.800	1	1	1
Tartaric acid . .	60.213	35.980	3.807	5	4	5
Oxalic acid . . .	66.534	33.222	0.244	18	12	1
Succinic acid . .	47.888	47.600	4.512	3	4	4
Acetic acid . . .	46.82	46.83	6.35	3	4	6
Gallic acid . . .	38.36	56.64	5.00	3	6	6
Saccharic acid . .	61.465	33.430	5.105	8	6	10
Benzoic acid . . .	20.43	74.41	5.16	1	5	3
Tannin (from nutgalls)	44.654	51.160	4.186	4	6	6
Common sugar . .	51.47	41.48	7.05	10	12	21
Sugar of milk . .	53.359	39.474	7.167	1	1	2
Gum-arabic . . .	51.306	41.906	6.788	12	13	24
Potatoe starch . .	49.455	43.481	7.064	6	7	13

SAUSSURE also has given us the analysis of several vegetable substances. His experiments were made with great care; but his method is perhaps scarcely susceptible of the precision which is requisite in such delicate investigations. The following are the results which he obtained:—

Substances.	Oxygen.	Carbonic.	Hydrogen.	Azote.
Starch of wheat . . .	48.51	45.39	5.90	0.4
Starch Sugar . . .	55.87	37.29	6.84	—
Sugar of Grapes . . .	56.51	36.71	6.78	—
Manna	45.80	47.82	6.06	0.32
Gum-arabic	48.26	45.84	5.46	0.44

The curious fact, first ascertained by Kirchoff, that starch when boiled in very diluted sulphuric acid is converted into sugar, has lately engaged a good deal of the attention of chemists. Nasse has shown that the starch extracted from raw potatoes is easily converted into sugar: but that if the potatoe be boiled, or subjected to fermentation, the starch obtained from it is not convertible into saccharine matter; hence he concludes, that starch only from living vegetable matter is susceptible of this change, while the starch extracted from dead vegetable matter is incapable of it. But this conclusion seems a little too general. When potatoes are exposed to frost they become soft and sweet, and completely lose the property of vegetating; they are, therefore, reduced to dead vegetable matter. But the starch extracted from them in this state is perfectly similar to that from fresh potatoes. I have no doubt, therefore, that it might be converted into sugar by the usual process, though I have never had an opportunity of making the experiment. Nasse has shown that the opinions entertained by Fourcroy respecting the saccharine fermentation are erroneous, and that during the conversion of mucilaginous matter into sugar no fermentation whatever takes place. Vogel of Paris has shown that when starch is converted into sugar by boiling it in diluted sulphuric acid, no gas whatever is extricated; but the most curious and complete set of experiments on this subject are those of De Saussure. He has shown that no gaseous products are exhaled; that the quantity of sulphuric acid is not altered; and that the weight of the sugar obtained is greater than that of the starch from which it was produced: hence he concludes that the sugar is merely a combination of the starch with water, and that the

the only use of the acid is to produce a solution of the starch, in which state only it is capable of combining with water. Nasse has pointed out the differences between starch sugar and common sugar from the sugar cane. Starch sugar assumes the form of spherical crystals like honey. It is not so hard as common sugar. It is not so soluble in water. Its sweetening power, according to the experiments of Kirchhoff, is to that of common sugar as 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. When digested with an alkaline carbonate, a mucilaginous matter precipitates. This precipitate is obtained in greater abundance when the solution of starch sugar is mixed with muriate of tin. When dissolved in water it ferments of itself, without the addition of any yeast, which is not the case with common sugar.—

Thomson's Annals.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE deeply regret the failure of many Country Banks in different parts of the kingdom, a circumstance which has created a general distrust of those establishments, highly injurious to commerce and agriculture. Cheshire, Lancashire, Shropshire, and Berkshire, have, during the month, been much affected by this cause; and Liverpool and Glasgow are suffering from heavy failures, owing to those improvident exports to America, which have afforded ground for boast to the ministry, and, by unduly swelling the revenue, have given a false view of the actual state of the country.

While this article was at press, the consequences of the failures at Liverpool and Glasgow have appeared in numerous ones in London, chiefly among houses concerned in American shipments.

Prices of Merchandize, Feb. 23, 1816.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	2	16	0	—	3	4	0	ditto.
—, —, fine	4	8	0	—	5	0	0	ditto.
—, Mocha	6	15	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	per lb.
—, Demerara	0	1	10	—	0	2	0	ditto.
Currants	4	8	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2	18	0	—	3	4	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	80	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	45	0	0	—	46	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	5	12	0	—	12	12	0	per cwt.
—, —, Bags	5	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
—, —, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	15	0	0	—	16	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	90	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	3	0	0	—	3	2	0	per cwt.
—, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	ditto.
—, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	3	0	—	1	5	0	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	12	6	—	0	14	0	ditto.
—, Cloves	0	3	6	—	0	4	6	ditto.
—, Nutmegs	0	6	0	—	0	9	0	ditto.
—, Pepper, black	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	0	0	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	ditto.
—, —, white	0	1	4	—	0	1	6	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	5	9	—	0	6	0	per gallon.
—, Geneva Hollands	0	3	2	—	0	3	6	ditto.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0	3	6	—	0	4	6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	3	17	0	—	4	0	0	per cwt.
—, —, fine	4	10	0	—	4	16	0	ditto.
—, East India	2	0	0	—	3	2	0	ditto.
—, lump, fine	6	10	0	—	6	16	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	2	19	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
—, Russia, yellow	2	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	1	10	—	0	1	11	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	6	4	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
—, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per butt.

Premiums

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, $1\frac{1}{2}$ g.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 1g a $1\frac{1}{2}$.—Hambro', 15s.—Madeira, 2 a $2\frac{1}{2}$.—Jamaica, $2\frac{1}{4}$.—Newfoundland, 4 a 5.—Southern Fishery, out and home, —1.

Course of Exchange, Feb. 23.—Amsterdam, 37 10 B 2U.—Hamburgh, 34 8 $2\frac{1}{2}$ U.—Paris, 24 60.—Leghorn, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Lisbon, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$.—Dublin, 14 per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill; Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 162l.—Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union, 99l.—Grand Surry, 50l.—Rochdale, 49l.—Ellesmere, 78l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 25l.—London Dock, 80l. per share.—West India, 145l.—East India, 136l.—East London WATER-WORKS, 65l.—West Middlesex, 25l. 10s.—London Institution, 44l.—Surry, 12l. 10s.—Russell, 16l. 16s.—Imperial INSURANCE OFFICE, 46l.—Albion, 30l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 10l. premium.

Gold in bars 4l. 2s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 18s.—Silver in bars 5s. 4d.

The 3 per cent. cons. on the 24th, were 61 $\frac{1}{2}$, Omnium 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 20th of Jan. and the 20th of Feb. 1816, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 178.]

[The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.]

ALLEN T. Great Stanmore, baker. (Boys, St. Alban's)
Adams T. Preston Bagot, Warwick, coal merchant, (Tidmas)
Amos J. St. Helen's place, merchant. (Druce)
Anurrow W. East Meon, Hants, grocer. (Olbaldston)
Adnam J. Jun. Leckhamptead, Berks, farmer. (Barfield)
Adnam R. Holey, Berks, brewer. (Barfield)
Arbister J. Lichfield, victualler. (Bond, Leicester)
Ashley W. Goswell street, laceman. (Allan)
Ayre J. Sunderland, Durham, victualler. (Willis, Gateshead)
Allen J. Woodside, Lancaster, box maker. (Armstrong, London)
Anous S. Beverley, butcher. (Hall and Campbell)
Bracken R. and L. Packer's court, baize factors. (Parton)
Brown and Coombs, Windsor, bankers. (Dewbury and Haslewood)
Bolam J. High Trehitt, Northumberland. (Mounsey)
Barty J. Leeds, grocer. (Lake)
Baylis G. Stapleton, dealer. (Price and Williams)
Bond R. Plymouth, printer. (Tocher)
Burdley W. Reading, woollen draper. (Biggs)
Balls A. Romford, innholder. (Hughes)
Biven H. and T. Mortlake, shopkeepers. (Robinson, London)
Bury J. Kintare, Stafford, butcher. (Roberts)
Blakeway J. and R. Bliston, grocer. (Hunt, Stonebridge)
Bramley H. Lloyd's Coffee house, insurance broker. (Kearney and Spurr)
Brown W. Little Madock street, man's mercer. (Woolfe)
Bos S. Walkers Park, Hertford, farmer. (Cooch)
Bennett T. Deddington, victualler. (Churchill and Field)
Birch J. Coventry, house dealer. (Pickens and Son)
Busley J. Bristol, brush maker. (Childs)
Barrett T. Upper George street, timber merchant. (Hamilton)
Brown W. Suttowat Bone, Kent, sheep dealer. (Burt)
Bishop J. Wadon, Norfolk, innkeeper. (Roffe, London)
Benjamin A. Hoxton square, merchant. (Martin)
Blow W. Whittlesford, maltster. (Eades and co. Hitchin)
Brathwaite A. Gravelle street, embroiderer. (Budd and Hayes)
Burkenshaw J. Bennett's row, Blackfriar's wad, bricklayer. (Goodmond)
Beal J. Bartholomew close, upholster. (Robinson and Hine)
Brown G. Lime street, wine merchant. (Worham)
Budd P. Plymouth dock, baker. (Lamb and co. London)
Burn E. Birmingham, woollen draper. (Swain and co. London)
Curwood J. Sampford Peverell, Devon, shopkeeper. (Fox, Exeter)
Cock H. C. Seward street, warehouseman. (Wilde)
Curling J. Jun. St. Laurence, Isle of Thanet, dealer. (Brown)
Collins R. Rugby, Warwick, machine maker. (Benn)
Collier R. and J. Liverpool, veterinary surgeons. (Gunnery)
Cawson J. Liverpool, broker. (Kidd)
Collen W. Warwick, farmer. (Fairbank)
Cropper T. Warrington, timber merchant. (Garth)
Champney J. Balby, mailer. (Pearson Doncaster)
Cooke W. V. Warwick, plumber. (Fode, Keilworth)
Cooper W. Tetbury, woolstapler. (Letu and Paul)
Crockett J. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Long and Austin)
Dowling R. Milkham, clothier. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, London)
Debenne J. S. North Walsham, grocer. (Foster, Norwich)
Decouchy L. Bond street, bookseller. (Hopkinton)
Denton J. Ashby de la Zouch, baker. (Phillips)
Dean R. Poulry, hatter. (Monticole)
Dod and Wickstead, Milk street, warehouseman. (Wilde)
Davies S. Bond street, tallow chandler. (Bowden)
Downs G. Askeston, farmer. (Weke, Workop)
Dent T. Carlisle, draper. (Blow)
Edmunds and Barrett, Stroud, corn factors. (Simmons, Rochester)
Elliot W. Wedgitt, Newcastle upon Tyne, nurseryman. (Seymour)

Ewens J. Jun. South Bersted, Sussex, victualler. (Rhoades)
Elcock S. Tottenham court road, warehouseman. (Chapman and co.)
Evans P. Cross street, brandy merchant. (Allan)
Elkington J. Buckingham, grocer. (Laylor)
Edwards M. Freshford, clothier. (Wingate, Bath)
Emmett S. T. Mangotsfield, shopkeeper. (Tarrant and co.)
Edward T. C. Leicester square, silk mercer. (Day and Never)
Fellows E. S. Nottingham, cheese factor. (Hurt)
Fair C. Liverpool, ship broker. (Stanistreet and Eaden)
Fowler and Savell, Millwall, Poplar, shipwright. (Wilde)
Greenwood H. Huddersheld, corn miller. (Robinson, Wakefield)
Goundrill J. Gracechurch street, haberdasher. (Chapman and co.)
Greenwood J. Wiltensham, dealer. (Nelson)
Gell T. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Roffe, London)
Harris A. Gullstone square, merchant. (Caterfon)
Haiden E. Hazel end, Essex, horse dealer. (Makinson)
Hancox W. Hereford, pig dealer. (Harris, Leominster)
Hosking G. Great Saffron Hill, coal dealer. (Wentig)
Hiles T. Abbey Foregate, Salop, miller. (Jackson)
Hayter T. S. Westbury, Wilts, dyer. (Lowden, London)
Holden T. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Gleadah and Kewley)
Helmiers H. John street, ship broker. (Allan)
Hodgson E. and E. Newcastle upon Tyne, coach makers. (Stoker)
Haugh J. Carlisle, brewer. (Saul)
Huntreis H. Liverpool, merchant. (Griffith and Hinde)
Harvey S. Windsor, draper. (Parton, Walbrook)
Hodgson J. R. Liverpool, merchant. (Dattera and Topham)
Harwood R. Swansea, grocer. (Egerton, London)
Hamond J. Cheapside, glover. (Willis and co.)
Holloway W. St. John, Bedwardine, fadler. (Hill, Worcester)
Hamilton G. Wormwood street, merchant. (Crawford)
Inman H. Fairford, corn dealer. (Wood)
James H. T. Manchester, picture dealer. (Ford)
Jackson C. Cleator, Cumberland, spade maker. (Lowden)
Jones M. A. Queen street, thorescitch, trimming maker. (Gray)
Jones J. Denbigh, fadler. (Hughes, Liverpool)
Jones W. Chester, miller. (Bozey)
Jones E. Wolverhampton, baker. (Biddie)
Jent T. Piccadilly, chinaman. (Pike)
Kensith T. H. Ludgate hill, linen draper. (Walker and Hankin)
Kirkham R. Thornton, merchant. (Singleton)
Kidd W. Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Foster)
Lander J. Hampstead road, boot and shoe maker. (Noy and co.)
Lawrinson P. Manchester, fusian manufacturer. (Serjeant and Milne)
Lloyd E. Duffrin, Salop, dealer in horses. (Thomas, London)
Lufcombe N. Kingsbridge, scrivener. (Prideaux)
Lanes C. Boston, innkeeper. (Hartley)
Laycock T. Minorities, slopster. (Parton)
Lee E. Skipton, cotton manufacturer. (Carr and Son)
Mann S. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Sandwith)
Machin and Burton, Great Guildford street, engineers. (Wiltshire and Bolton)
Meatyard F. Fontmell Magna, Dorset. (Moore, Blandford)
Metcalfe M. Jun. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Sandwith)
Mellist C. New street, baker. (Smith and Henderson)
Myfles T. Bloxworth, horse dealer. (Salmon, Devizes)
Menippe E. Milton Mill, Salop, miller. (Cooper, Shrewsbury)
Metcalfe K. Scarborough, merchant. (Breary)
Moteley W. and J. Portsea, galls merchants. (Williams)
Niblock and Latham Bristol, woollen drapers. (Devan)
Newcomb W. Vine street, money scrivener. (Mayhew and Price)
Outram J. Liverpool, brewer. (Dennison)
Plumb S. Gosport, innkeeper. (Cruikshank)
Page J. Redbourn Bury, Hertford. (Alexander)
Peachy J. Fordham, carpenter. (Wilkin and co.)
Prince P. Sheffield, grocer. (Branfon)
Pocock R. Redbourn Bury, Hertford, miller. (Alexander, London)

Price J. Stepney, undertaker. [Crosse
Palmer S. Bourton, Gloucester, merchant. [Wilkins
Phillips J. Wallingford, builder. [Price
Renshaw J. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. [Renshaw
Rothwell S. Fenchurch street, printer and bookbinder.
[Topping
Remmie G. T. Oxford street, confectioner. [Sherwood
Rendie W. East Teignmouth, ship builder. [Tozer
Robson J. Carlisle, cattle dealer. [Mounsey and Sifton
Russell A. and J. Penrith, grocers. [Hutton
Smith J. Friday street, wine merchant. [Young and
Hughes
Sharpley C. Cambridge, perfumer. [Surman
Slater T. Worthing, innkeeper. [Whitter
Smith G. Sheffield, metal manufacturer. [Rimington
Smith T. Upper Battenhall, Worcester, butter factor. [Hill
Smith G. Tarsley, Derby, dyer. [Woolley, Madock
Swain S. Bramall, Chester. [Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester
Spence W. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, coal fitter. [Cay
Stow J. Greenwich, cabinet maker. [Parker
Smith W. and W. Maftock, Warwick, timber merchants.
[Burris, Birmingham
Solomon M. Little Alie street, merchant. [Clabon
Saunders J. Newport, butcher. [Griffiths
Sowerby J. Cheapside, merchant. [Bell and Broderick
Spence and Jones, jun. Bishopwearmouth, coal fitters.
[Kidson
Sanderfon R. Doncaster, innkeeper. [Pearson
Small W. Upper North row, Park lane, coal dealer. [Holt
and Farran

Saltonstall and co. Fleet street, linen drapers. [Pope
Tyler S. Sutton Valence, Kent, plumber. [Topping
Thompson C. Bishopgate street, merchant. [Martin
Taylor S. Oxendon street, merchant. [Bovill and Fodlin
Terry J. Pigburn, York, broker. [Benfon and co.
Teece J. Newton Baschurch, Salop, shopkeeper. [Wood
Vincent J. Wells, shopkeeper. [Maskell
Wakley H. and M. and W. Bridgewater, hardwaremen.
[Meredith, London
Watt S. Aldermanbury, merchant. [Amory and Coles
Worrall T. Wrexham, grocer. [Thompson, Liverpool
Whitford R. Plymouth dock, spirit merchant. [Tink
Woodward W. Curfitor street, jeweller. [Fisher
Westwood C. Bristol, merchant. [Clarke
Wilkinson W. Walsley, Lancaster, calico printer. [Heslop
Weston S. Meanor, Derby, hoffer. [Fearnhead, Nottingham
Wilson G. Myton, miller. [Sandwich, Hull
White G. Bristol, innholder. [Frankis
Worts W. and T. Yarmouth, merchants. [Worship
Willment J. Taunton, baker. [Warren
White J. Walton upon Thames, innkeeper. [Rogers,
London
Woodgate W. T. Tonbridge, Kent, banker. [Sudlow
Williams W. Limehouse causeway, victualler. [Loxley
and Son
Wainwright and Melayard, Liverpool, coopers. [Avison
and Wheeler
Walker R. Great Grimby, boat builder. [Daubury
Williams E. Plymouth dock, ironmonger. [Young,

DIVIDENDS.

Altham W. Tokenhouse yard
Anderson D. Gray's Inn lane
Adams R. Lubenham, Leicester
Aldred W. Ipswich
Brown R. Worcester
Bragington S. Burslem
Bayly H. St. Alban's, Hertford
Barker P. Deptford
Badcock H. N. Axminster
Bee J. Newcastle upon Tyne
Broadbent W. Kingston upon Hull
Blackburn P. I. Plymouth
Brown and Wilson, Whitefriars
Bickerdike W. Newstead
Bentley W. Mile end road
Barley J. jun. March, Isle of Ely
Boyes B. Tokenhouse yard
Baker R. Aldgate High street
Bunn T. Southtown, and R. Bunn,
Newcastle
Bolton W. Bury street
Crosby W. Ilminster
Cobb G. Leeds
Cooper J. Rothwell
Colder J. Rainow, Chester
Carey E. M. Liverpool
Cox T. Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester
Coomes J. and G. Shadwell dock
Carter J. Kingdham Devon
Carter O. Cammille street
Cutting J. Newport Pagnell
Clive and Richardson Tokenhouse yard
Dempsey J. Coleman street
Davidson J. Leadenhall street
Dorington W. Cornhill
Dodd J. Norfolk street
Everitt R. Great Yarmouth
Emmett R. and J. Gerrard street
Edlin N. Hinckley, Leicester
Ford R. Bristol
Frank J. C. Poland street
Fisher W. Cambridge
Fry L. Canterbury
Fletcher E. Thorpe
Foss C. Catherine court
Fraser J. and T. Sloane street
Gibson and Johnson, Lawrence lane
Gardner T. jun. Liverpool
Goodhew W. Little Britain
Gates N. Little James street

Grainger J. Martin's lane
Gunner and Randall, Newington
Gosling S. and J. and A. Mark lane
George J. Monmouth
Hodgson R. Northallerton
Haigh W. Halifax
Holmes S. St. Ann's, Limehouse
Hay J. Stamford hill
Higgins W. Great St. Helen's
Hickworth J. Gedney Dike, Lincoln
Harcott P. jun. Great Stramore
Hemington J. King's Lynn
Hamilton and Graham, Liverpool
Hellewell J. Elland, York
Ham W. Bristol
Horner R. Welburn, York
Harden W. Southampton common
Hamper J. High street, Southwark
Jackson W. Liverpool
Joseph S. N. Bury street, St. Mary
Axe
Jones J. Sedwell, Kent
Kerr and Sharp, Newcastle under Lyme
Kennett H. Ashford
Laxton W. R. Gower street
Luddington W. Bristol
Lowes J. Newcastle upon Tyne
Latham and Parry, Devonshire square
Ledger E. King street, Cheapside
Livermore T. fen, Chelmsford
Ludlow H. Plymouth dock
Lewis T. Birmingham
McCrath A. Lower Book street
Mann E. Yeovil
Maltby W. and W. Bath
Malaine and Nevis, Crown street, Soho
Morton J. Strand
Maud J. Birmingham
Manning J. Loddidwell, Devon
Morris W. Lutterworth
Moore W. Salisbury square, Fleet street
Mair R. Liverpool
Nichol J. and co. Old Jewry
Oake J. R. Circus, Minorities
Overbeck J. J. Cammille street
Osbaldiston J. Southampton
Pring J. Crediton, Devon
Powney W. F. Walham green
Penfold J. Goring, Sussex
Phillips D. Oxford street

Quick J. Tiverton
Richardson J. W. Nicholas lane
Riddale T. Leeds, and W. Hamilton,
Finsbury place
Robinson C. Red Lion street, Holborn
Robins W. T. Southwark
Rowland W. Coppice row, Clerkenwell
Richards J. Martin's lane
Sanders S. Fleet street
Spear W. Upper Thames street
Storey T. Bishopwearmouth, Durham
Southcott J. Bristol
Saddington S. Sutton Bassett
Steele T. Manchester
Sanford T. Exeter
Silver R. N. Oxford street
Stuart R. Hat street, Bloomsbury
Springett T. Wickham Market, and
folk
Seward T. Birchin lane
Sheppard R. Frome, Selwood
Small J. Plymouth dock
Stringer P. Edmonton
Shuttleworth H. Ludgate hill
Taylor W. Woolwich
Truistum J. Wood street
Tench J. jun. Tokenhouse yard
Todd J. Norfolk street
Tate J. Crooked lane
Tidy S. Dover
Truistum J. Hoxton
Vallack E. W. East Stonehouse
Wright M. Derby
Wright C. Dowgate hill
Woodward M. and S. Bankside
Woodward J. Gloucester
Walton G. Halifax
Weston and Thornton, Kingston upon
Hull
Walker W. F. Chatham
Whittington R. Monckton Comb, Sa-
merfet
Watmough J. Liverpool
Wright J. Nuthamstead
Warren J. Fore street, Limehouse
Wellington M. B. Crown street, Soho
Wood T. Goswell street
Yorke J. Kimbalton, Huntingdon
Young and Bruckhurst, Wapping,

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

PREVIOUSLY to the late severe frost, the plough had been in general activity, notwithstanding the frequent alternations of weather, and too much wet on the low-lands. Since the thaw, the labours of the field have been renewed with commendable spirit, considering the distressed state of the times: and the early spring labour of bean setting will soon be in a state of forwardness. The early planted beans and peas which are above ground look healthy and well, as do the wheats, tares, and winter crops generally. Turnips, upon the average, although every where partly damaged by the frost, will support the stock through the spring as usual; but in some few places they have been totally destroyed, leaving their improvident owners under a temporary regret, that they had drawn none in the autumn, as a winter resource—the same improvidence

dence to be periodically and regularly repeated. Clovers still shew the damage they received by the early frost. Swedish turnips do not succeed in general so well in England as in Scotland, and have failed greatly during this season in the south.

The lambing season goes on prosperously, but some losses were incurred during the frost, and previously, in the rainy and changeable weather, the flocks suffered greatly; one proof, among many, of our imperfect system of sheep husbandry. Fat hogs, although sufficiently plentiful, are not in such considerable numbers as might be expected, from the great quantity of oxen which have been stalled, many of them upon barley and beans, a very advantageous substitute for oil-cake, at least to the consumer, who will this season get firm and wholesome beef. The cattle markets, with some exception in the north, remain in a depressed state. The distresses of the country seem to be in progress, aggravated by irritation and disappointment, from whatever has transpired in that quarter, whence the sufferers had flattered themselves with the alleviation of substantial assistance. The corn market has had another turn, and is about two shillings lower; the late rise, of about ten shillings upon the average, having been probably occasioned by the ordinary operation of speculative purchase.

Smithfield: Beef 3s. 6d. to 5s.—Mutton 4s. to 5s.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 8d.—Pork 5s. to 5s.—Bacon 4s.—Irish ditto 3s. to 3s. 8d.—Fat 3s. 6d.—Skins —.—Oil-cake 13l. 13s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 42s. to 68s.—Barley 21s. to 27s.—Oats 19s. to 23s.—The quartern loaf in London 8½d. to 10d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 5s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 6l.—Straw 1l. 13s. to 2l. 2s.

Coals in the pool 1l. 16s. 6d. to 2l. 3s. per chaldron.

Middlesex, Feb. 19.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.
Highest 30.13. Feb. 14, Wind N.W.
Lowest 28.50. — 7. Wind N.W.

Thermometer.
Highest 46°. Jan. 23, Wind S.E.
Lowest 13°. Feb. 9, Wind East.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours,

8-tenths
of an inch

The variation
occurred be-
tween the 17th
and 8th of Feb.
in the evening.

Greatest
variation in
24 hours,

17°.

In the morning of
the 7th the mercury
was at 31°, at the
same hour on the 8th
it was as low as 14°,
or 18° below the
freezing point.

The rain fallen this month is not more than equal to one inch in depth: a heavy and deep snow fell in the night between the 6th and 7th of February; there has also been snow on other days, but not in considerable quantities. The lowest that the mercury has been was 13°, or 19° below the freezing point; we have heard of its being much lower than this, but we are quite sure that those who talk of the thermometer being at 6°, or 26° below the freezing point, are under a mistake. On the 8th, in the evening, at ten o'clock, the mercury was at 17°, at five the next morning it was at 14°, and about half past seven or eight in the morning it was lower, by a degree, than it had been at five o'clock, or at 13°. We must leave the observers who depend on Six's thermometers to reconcile this difference as they please; it is not probable that the mercury should fall to 6° in the middle of the night, and rise to 14° or 15° at five o'clock in the morning, and then at seven or eight fall again a degree or more; we are tolerably certain that the mercury, in almost all cases, sinks gradually from the evening to the next morning, about the time of sun-rise.

The wind has blown chiefly from the easterly points of the horizon. It has been by much the coldest month during the winter, but the atmosphere has been clear for the most part, nineteen days being put down in our diary as brilliant; three or four have been rather foggy, but the gloom was not general, and, we believe, did not extend many miles on any one day.

Highgate.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"My Spouse and I;" an Operatical Farce, performed with the greatest Applause at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane; written by Mr. C. Dibdin, jun.; composed by John Whitaker; and dedicated to the Sub-Committee of that Theatre. 8s.

WITH our general opinion of Mr. Whitaker's science and abilities, the public have long since been made acquainted. The publication before us is well qualified to support that opinion. We by no means intend to say that it is free from defects; that a critic, severely disposed, might not find unguarded places upon which to drop his gall; but it is our delight to dispense, when we can, the sweets of encomium; and the music of the present opera will allow us to indulge the predilection.

The overture is light in its plan, and limited in its scope, but quite dignified enough for the business of the piece, and sufficiently long for the vocal compositions to which it is introductory. The opening chorus, "Well met, good neighbours all," if not very original, is cheerful and exhilarating. The ballad, "Love, little blind urchin," sung by Mrs. Bland, is fanciful and pleasing; and, "The boy and the butterfly," sung by Miss Kelly, interesting and novel. In "Dido and I," sung by Mr. Bellamy, we do not discover any very powerful claims upon our commendation; but the succeeding trio, "Pray don't quarrel for me," sung by Mrs. Bland, Miss Kelly, and Mr. Barnard, is ingeniously conceived, and effectively executed. "Humming Ale," sung by Messrs. Harley, G. Smith, and Saunders, is a well-constructed glee; the ballad, "O, it was't for me that I heard the bells ringing," sung by Mr. Barnard, exhibits a natural specimen of rustic melody; "Ah well a-day!" sung by Mrs. Bland, is an interesting little plaint; the duett, "My heart is as free as a bird on a tree," sung by Mrs. Bland and Mr. Barnard, presents a favourable specimen of the composer's talent in that species of composition; and, "We tars have a maxim, your honours, d'ye see," sung by Mr. G. Smith, is pleasant, animating, and characteristical.

Viewed in the aggregate, the music of "My Spouse and I" presents a mass of harmony, and flow of melody, by which Mr. Whitaker's reputation cannot be diminished, if it is not augmented; and which, if it adds no lustre to his name,

would be highly creditable to an ordinary composer.

"The Nightingale Club;" composed by John Whitaker. 2s.

"The Nightingale Club" (a whimsical compound of singing and speaking) is sung by Matthews in "A Chip of the Old Block," and, independently of the high colouring given it by that humorous performer, is, as far as its purpose reaches, an ingenious and effective production. The late Charles Dibdin, we believe, gave the first successful specimens of this hotch-potch commixture; the very absurdity of which forms its principal and specific quality; and the very purity of which absurdity, constitutes its highest commendation. Upon the principle, that all satirical imitations to divert, ought to be exaggeration, this *voco-recitativo* will always amuse; since it is the representative of a scene that could never occur,—of folly that Nature never realized.

Of the music of "The Nightingale Club," a composer of Mr. Whitaker's respectable talents and science, will not expect us to say much. Like the words, (and that is its only merit; perhaps, the only merit it could have,) it forms an unnatural jumble of heterogeneous scraps, most of which are very old; though some of them, we fear, are original. We took up our pen with amicable feelings towards this motley production; and, in consistency with those feelings, recommend it to the attention of all choice spirits who, lacking, in the brilliancy of their conviviality, rational resources for entertainment, can find it in idle, unfounded burlesque.

A Violin Preceptor, on an entirely new principle; by R. W. Keith, pupil of the late Mr. F. H. Burthelemon. 8s.

Mr. Keith, with the merits of whose late tutor, as a composer, we profess ourselves to have been, for a long series of years, well acquainted, and whose performance has often delighted us, has, in the present publication, laid down a regular and stable foundation for young practitioners, which, if properly studied, cannot fail to facilitate their early progress on that instrument, especially in the art of *bowing*.

After illustrating the general and the principal rudiments of music, as relating

lating to the cliffs, the names of the different notes, their comparative value or duration, the various divisions of time, the order and power of the sharps and naturals, the scale or gamut, the several keys or modes, &c. the author proceeds to give directions for holding the violin, and for holding the bow and bowing. The exercise on the open strings is constructed with judgment, and will be found highly useful to noviciates on the instrument for which they are intended. The position of the left hand on the finger-board, and the respective distances of the fingers, are ably explained. The idea of the young practitioner pasting pieces of paper on the board, for the direction of his fingers, till he has acquired an habitual acquaintance with the numerous positions of the hand, is ingeni-

ous; as also is that of placing figures over the bars, for the explanation of the true method of beating or counting the time.

With what is dictated on the subject of the different shifts or orders, the double stops, simple double stops, and compound double stops, we are much pleased, as well as with the exercises from Corelli and Geminiani, with which the work so properly concludes.

Viewing the contents of these pages as a series of precepts, we pronounce them to be regular and progressive; considering them in regard of their construction, we think them familiar and luminous. More real and effectual tuition, or even near so much, till the appearance of the present work, has never perhaps been compressed into the same compass.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN FEBRUARY.

Containing official Papers and Authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

AS the venal writers of England, and the licensed Journals of France publish only falsehoods in regard to the state of this country, we possess the rare opportunity of collecting some facts in a Letter addressed by Lord Kinnaid to Lord Liverpool, in consequence of his being ordered to leave France.

In an interview with the Prefect of Police, M. Anglès informed Lord Kinnaid "that there had been observed an ill-will in his conversation and correspondence (*une malveillance, soit dans des propos, soit dans des correspondances*) towards the government of France, which rendered his stay in the capital disagreeable to the ministers: that, moreover, he was in the habit of seeing and of giving protection to persons in disgrace; a practice, which confirmed them in their determination to insist upon his departure. He then argued at length upon the right which every government has to protect itself by sending away foreigners, and, quoting our Alien Bill, justified the measure by the example of England."

M. Anglès entered fully into details of what he called the most extraordinary and unjustifiable conduct of the English in all parts of France. He complained, "that, almost universally, they spoke in contempt of the king and of his family; and, upon all occasions, whether in language or by the eagerness with which they sought the portraits, busts, and other memorials of Napoleon, seemed desirous of upholding the name of the Usurper: that, if he could show him the *procès verbaux*, he should be shocked at the reiterated proofs of this

disposition, which was carried so far, that Englishmen, travelling in the public carriages, frequently gave money to those who asked it, upon condition of their crying *Vive l'Empereur*."

He assured him, "that this spirit extended to the army; and that every thing appertaining to the name of Napoleon was cherished and coveted by the officers and men, in a manner the most extraordinary and offensive:" and he farther complained of "the indiscipline of the British troops, and stated himself to be a sufferer, to a great amount, by the excesses they had committed."

M. Anglès, moreover, "complained of the *poisonous* nature of the English Newspapers, the introduction of which, he assured him, like that of other poisons, would in future be prevented."

Speaking of the state of France, Lord Kinnaid said, that under a government, which has annihilated the liberty of the press, which has revived penal statutes, known only in the worst periods of the monarchy; which fosters a spirit of proscription and persecution, familiar to the blackest epochs of the revolutions; which already counts *nineteen thousand prisoners for state offences*; and which, by a *liberal* interpretation of the Art of Amnesty, seems inclined to satisfy the passions of all its creatures; under such a government, he says, he is not so indifferent to life and liberty, as to have hazarded the public expression of any political opinions whatever."

In justification of the English, Lord K. observes that "We are accused of interfering with the internal concerns of France. This is not the first time the same accusation has come from the same quarter.

And,

And, among the signs of the times, it is not the least remarkable, that precisely similar language proceeded from the Treasury Bench just before the rapture of the peace of Amiens. It was individual interference, the licence of opinion, the libels of the press, which were the *real causes* of complaint; while the bad faith of the government, the unjust imprisonment of our countrymen, the interruption to their commerce and correspondence, and, above all, the jealous fear of their free opinions, were but the *secondary causes* of the great calamity which ensued.

So said the wise men of that day; and now, the disfavour with which the British nation is viewed in France, is attributed to the misconduct of individuals, and not to the policy of its government. Your lordship is in error; the country is deceived. It is notoriously false, that individual Englishmen are ill received by that sociable and hospitable people, by whom our happy constitution is envied, and the freedom of our opinions held in admiration.

Our State Policy is detested, both by the government and by the people. The government hates you, because, although you were the instruments of its restoration, yet the peace you compelled it to sign, and the humiliating sacrifice you wrested from the King, of those trophies, which he in vain demanded of his faithful allies to propitiate the love of his subjects, had so lowered him in their eyes, that to your perfidy he attributes the little consideration which he enjoys in his kingdom.

Secondly, because, although the victory of Waterloo, and the restoration of the King by *British interference alone*, ought to have secured our paramount influence in the cabinet of that sovereign, yet a very few weeks were sufficient to destroy it; and the wily agents of the Russian court have obtained the manifest direction of the councils of France, and have employed them to thwart the views, to discredit the arms, and to raise a national cry against the people of England.

The people hate you, because you forced a government upon them, not of their choice, and because, instead of being mediators between them and the wrath of the sovereign you restored, you were the willing spectators of his vengeance, in cases where a doubtful contract seemed to justify, and even to call for your interference.

They, too, have been taught to look to the Emperor of Russia for assistance. It is no longer to England, but to the autocrat of the north, that they will look for protection, perhaps for a government, in any new storms that may threaten them.

The Duke of Wellington has published at Paris, a new defence of his questioned conduct in the ever-to-be-lamented tragedies of General LABE-

DOYERE and MARSHAL NEY—whose afflicted widow continues to haunt the peace of his enemies. But the origin of the cruel equivocations on this subject, and of all the special pleading of the English General, may, doubtless, be referred to the following unparalleled letter, which has just been printed by order of the House of Commons.

Copy of a Dispatch from Earl Bathurst to the Duke of Wellington, dated 7th July, 1815.

"Although your grace has stated distinctly that the convention entered into by you and Marshal Prince Blucher on the one hand, and certain French authorities on the other, upon the 3d instant, while it decided all the military questions, had touched nothing political; and although it cannot be imagined that in a convention negotiated with these authorities, by Prince Blucher and your grace, you would enter into any engagement whereby it should be presumed that his Most Christian Majesty was absolutely precluded from the just exercise of his authority in bringing to condign punishment such of his subjects as had, by their treasonable machinations and unprovoked rebellion, forfeited all claim to his Majesty's clemency and forbearance; yet, in order that no doubt should be entertained as to the sense in which this article is considered by the Prince Regent, in conveying his entire approbation of the convention, I am commanded to state, that his Royal Highness deems the 12th article of it to be binding only in the conduct of the British and Prussian commanders, and the commanders of such of the allies as may become parties to the present convention by their ratification of it."

Whatever political matter was not touched, of all the political matter then in agitation, such as the form of the government and the person of its chief, the following articles can admit of no double sense.

ART. XII.—*Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital, SHALL CONTINUE TO ENJOY their rights and liberties without being disturbed or called to account, either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.*

ART. XV.—*If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.*

Whenever articles of such precision, and treaties of such solemnity, cease to be considered as binding on the powers of the earth; and whenever, in defiance of them, vindictive proscriptions proceed

ceed in the open face of day, and are unblushingly avowed and attempted to be justified, then the triumph of Vice may be considered as complete, and Truth, Virtue, and Patriotism, have no sanctuary but in woods and mountains, remote from demoralized society.

But the good adage that "honesty is the best policy," is usually verified on such occasions. If the moral sense of mankind, and the articles of Treaties, are not duly respected, no peace can, in the sense of peace, be established; and the world is doomed to suffer from constant inquietude. The confusion of treaty-breakers seems, therefore, to be some security for the rest of the world against their bad faith, and in that confusion we may generally hope to witness the ultimate triumph of Justice.

Why has Europe been covered with blood during the last fourteen years? Read the Treaties of Amiens, of St. Elmo, of Tilsit, of Fontainebleau, and of Paris; and compare their conditions with their execution! What topics for parliamentary enquiry and animadversion! What important lessons for posterity!

RUSSIA.

Convention concluded at Paris on the 26th of September, 1815, between the Emperors of RUSSIA and AUSTRIA, and the King of PRUSSIA, and published at St. Petersburg on Christmas Day, commonly called the Holy League.

In the name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity,—their Majesties have agreed on the following articles:—

Art. I. Conformably to the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to consider each other as brethren, the three Contracting Monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity; and, considering each other as fellow countrymen, they will, on all occasions, and in all places, lend each other aid and assistance, and, regarding themselves towards their subjects and armies as fathers of families, they will lead them in the same spirit of fraternity, with which they are animated, to protect religion, peace, and justice.

II. In consequence, the sole principle in force, whether between the said governments, or between their subjects, shall be, that of doing each other reciprocal service, and of testifying by unalterable good-will, the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated, to consider themselves all as Members of one and the same Christian Nation; the three Allied Princes, looking on themselves as merely delegated by Providence to govern three branches of one family, namely, Austria, Prussia and Rus-

sia, thus confessing that the Christian Nation, of which they and their people form a part, has in reality no other Sovereign than him to whom alone power really belongs, because in him alone are found all the treasures of love, science, and infinite wisdom; that is to say, God, our Divine Saviour, the Word of the Most High, the Word of Life. Their Majesties consequently recommend to their people, with the most tender solicitude, as the sole means of enjoying that peace which arises from a good conscience, and which alone is durable, to strengthen themselves every day more and more in the principles and exercise of the duties which the Divine Saviour has taught to mankind.

III. All the Powers who shall choose solemnly to avow the sacred principles which have dictated the present act, and shall acknowledge how important it is for the happiness of nations, too long agitated, that those truths should henceforth exercise over the destinies of mankind all the influence which belongs to them, will be received with equal ardour and affection into this holy alliance.

The following Proclamation was issued at ST. PETERSBURGH on Christmas Day, and preceded the publication of the above Treaty:—

"We, Alexander I. by God's Grace, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. make known, as we have learned from experience, and its direful consequences to all the world, that the course of former political connexions between the powers of Europe had not those true principles for its basis on which the wisdom of God, in his revelation, has founded the tranquillity and prosperity of nations, therefore we, in concert with their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, have proceeded to establish an alliance, (to which the other Christian powers have been invited to accede) in which we mutually bind ourselves, both for us and for our subjects, to adopt, as the only means of attaining that end, the principle derived from the words and religion of our Saviour Jesus Christ, who teaches mankind to live as brethren, not in hatred and strife, but in peace and love. We pray the Almighty that he may send down his blessing thereon; yea, may this holy alliance be confirmed between all powers for their general welfare; and may no one, unrestrained by the unanimity of all the rest, dare to depart therefrom. We therefore order a copy of this alliance hereto annexed to be made generally known, and read in all the churches."

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the first of February the British Parliament met, after an unusually long adjournment, when, as the Regent was severely ill of the gout, at Brighton, the

the following speech was delivered by the Lords Commissioners appointed for the purpose.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you his deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The Prince Regent directs us to acquaint you, that he has had the greatest satisfaction in calling you together, under circumstances which enable him to announce to you the restoration of peace throughout Europe.

The splendid and decisive successes obtained by his Majesty's arms, and those of his Allies, had led, at an early period of the campaign, to the re-establishment of the authority of his most Christian Majesty in the capital of his dominions; and it has been since that time his Royal Highness's most earnest endeavour to promote such arrangements as appeared to him best calculated to provide for the lasting repose and security of Europe.

In the adjustment of these arrangements it was natural to expect that many difficulties would occur; but the Prince Regent trusts it will be found that, by moderation and firmness, they have been effectually surmounted.

To the intimate union which has happily subsisted between the Allied powers, the nations of the Continent have twice owed their deliverance. His Royal Highness has no doubt that you will be sensible of the great importance of maintaining in its full force that alliance, from which so many advantages have already been derived, and which affords the best prospect of the continuance of peace.

The Prince Regent has directed copies of the several treaties and conventions which have been concluded, to be laid before you.

The extraordinary situation in which the powers of Europe have been placed, from the circumstances which have attended the French revolution, and more especially in consequence of the events of last year, has induced the Allies to adopt precautionary measures, which they consider as indispensably necessary for the general security.

As his Royal Highness has concurred in these measures, from a full conviction of their justice and sound policy, he relies confidently on your co-operation in such proceedings as may be necessary for carrying them into effect.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Prince Regent has directed the Estimates for the present year to be laid before you,

His Royal Highness is happy to inform you, that the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United Kingdom are in a flourishing condition.

The great exertions which you enabled him to make in the course of the last year, afforded the means of bringing the contests in which we were engaged to so glorious and speedy a termination.

The Prince Regent laments the heavy pressure upon the country which such exertions could not fail to produce; and his Royal Highness has commanded us to assure you, that you may rely on every disposition on his part, to concur in such measures of economy as may be found consistent with the security of the country, and with that station which we occupy in Europe.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The negotiations which the Prince Regent announced to you, at the end of the last session of parliament, as being in progress, with a view to a commercial arrangement between this country and the United States of America, have been brought to a satisfactory issue. His Royal Highness has given orders, that a copy of the Treaty which has been concluded shall be laid before you; and he confidently trusts, that the stipulations of it will prove advantageous to the interests of both countries, and cement the good understanding which so happily subsists between them.

The Prince Regent has commanded us to inform you, that the hostilities in which we have been involved in the Island of Ceylon, and on the continent of India, have been attended with decisive success.

Those in Ceylon have terminated in an arrangement highly honourable to the British character, and which cannot fail to augment the security and internal prosperity of that valuable possession.

The operations in India have led to an armistice, which gives reason to hope that a peace may have been concluded on terms advantageous to our interests in that part of the world.

At the close of a contest so extensive and momentous as that in which we have been so long engaged in Europe, and which has exalted the character and military renown of the British nation beyond all former example, the Prince Regent cannot but feel, that under Providence he is indebted for the success which has attended his exertions, to the wisdom and firmness of Parliament, and to the perseverance and public spirit of his Majesty's people.

It will be the Prince Regent's constant endeavour to maintain, by the justice and moderation of his conduct, the high character which this country has acquired amongst the nations of the world; and his Royal Highness has directed us to express his sincere and earnest hope, that the same union amongst ourselves, which has enabled us to surmount so many dangers, and has brought this eventful struggle to so auspicious an issue, may now animate us in peace,

peace, and induce us cordially to co-operate in all those measures which may best manifest our gratitude for the Divine protection, and most effectually promote the prosperity and happiness of our country.

The Session, thus far, has been an active one, owing to the minister having found it necessary to continue the war-taxes, particularly the justly obnoxious imposition of the Property-Tax, and to the outrages committed on the moral sense of mankind, by many late arrangements in France, Spain, Norway, Saxony, Genoa, Venice, &c. &c. The opposition in the Commons has been led by Messrs. BARING, BROUGHAM, HORNER, PONSONBY, and TIERNEY; and the measures of ministers have been defended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. VANSITTART,—and the foreign secretary, LORD CASTLEREAGH. In the upper house, the LORDS HOLLAND, LANSDOWNE, and GRENVILLE, have distinguished themselves by their opposition to ministers; but, in both houses, the ministerial majorities have numbered 2 and 3 to 1.

In the mean time, the nation has been roused into a ferment by the threat of continuing the war-taxes, and particularly the obnoxious PROPERTY-TAX; and the tables of both houses have been covered with petitions and remonstrances against it, from places and corporations long distinguished for their obsequious devotion to the ministers of the day. The tax is not only unconstitutional, but it is now threatened to be imposed for the unconstitutional purpose of supporting great standing armies in time of peace, and imposing obnoxious governments on foreign nations.

The late treaties made at Vienna, and among all the powers of Europe, for the purpose of supporting the British ministers in their abhorrence of the Treaty of Amiens, have been laid on the table of both houses. We have already given place to the most important of them; but, for the information of our readers, we subjoin a list of the Treaties and documents thus printed by authority, in four considerable books.

Act.	Where.	Date.
General Treaty of Congress, signed at	Vienna,	1815.
1. Treaty between Russia and Austria		21 April 3 May
2. Treaty between Russia & Prussia	—	21 April 3 May

3. Additional Treaty, relative to Cracow, between Austria, Prussia, and Russia	—	21 April 3 May
Constitution of the Free City of Cracow		3 May
4. Treaty between Prussia and Saxony	—	18 May
5. Declaration of the King of Saxony, and Acceptation, on the Rights of the House of Schoenburg	—	18 & 19 May
6. Treaty between Prussia and Hanover	—	29 May
7. Convention between Prussia and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	—	1 June
8. Convention between Prussia and the Duke and Prince of Nassau	—	31 May
9. Federative Constitution of Germany	—	8 June
10. Treaty between the King of the Low Countries and Prussia, England, Austria, & Russia	—	31 May
Act for the acceptance of the Sovereignty of the Belgick Provinces, by his Royal Highness	The Hague,	1814 21 July
11. Declaration of the Powers on the affairs of the Helvetic Confederation		1815 Vienna, 20 March
Acceptance of the Diet of the Swiss Confederation	Zurich,	27 May
12. Protocol on the cessions made by the King of Sardinia to the Canton of Geneva	Vienna,	29 March
13. Treaty between the King of Sardinia, Austria, England, Russia, Prussia, and France	—	20 May
14. Conditions		

14. Conditions which are to serve as the bases of the union of the Genoese States to those of his Sardinian Majesty . . .	—	—
Cession made by his Majesty the King of Sardinia, to the canton of Geneva	—	—
15. Declaration of the powers regarding the abolition of the Slave Trade	—	8 February
16. Regulations for the free navigation of rivers	—	—
Articles concerning the navigation of the Rhine . . .	—	—
Articles concerning the navigation of the Necker, of the Mayne, of the Moselle, of the Mense, and of the Scheldt . . .	—	—
17. Regulations concerning the precedence of Diplomatic Agents . . .	—	19 March

TREATIES OF ACCESSION.

No.		1815.
1.	Baden, signed at Vienna,	13 May
2.	Bavaria . . . Ditto	15 April
3.	Denmark . . . Paris,	1 Sept.
4.	Hanover . . . Vienna,	7 April
5.	Hesse (Grand Duke) . . . } Ditto	23 May
6.	Netherlands . . .	28 April
7.	Portugal . . .	8 April
8.	Sardinia . . .	9 April
9.	Saxony . . .	27 May
10.	Switzerland . . . Zurich,	20 May
11.	Wurtemberg . . . Vienna,	30 May
12.	Princes and Free Towns of Germany . . .	27 April

TREATIES OF SUBSIDY.

No.		1815.
1.	Baden, signed at Brussels,	19 May
2.	Bavaria . . . Ditto	7 June
3.	Denmark . . . Paris,	14 July
4.	Hanover . . .	26 August

This is a treaty, not between the King of Great Britain and the King of Hanover, but between the King of Great Britain and "the Hanoverian government;" by which the former agrees to pay the latter 11l. 2s. per annum for 26,400 men!

5. Hesse (Grand Duke) . . .	—	15 July
6. Sardinia . . .	Brussels,	2 May
7. Saxony . . .	Paris,	14 July
8. Wurtemberg . . .	Brussels,	6 June
<i>Princes and Free Towns of Germany, viz.</i>		
9. Anhalt-Dessau, Bernbourg, and Coethen . . .	Paris,	1815. 10 July
10. Brunswick-Luneburg . . .	Ditto,	28 August
11. Frankfort-on-the-Maine . . .	—	1 August
12. Hesse (Elector) . . .	—	15 July
13. Holstein-Oldenburg . . .	—	5 Sept.
14. Hohenzollern-Hechingen and Sigmaringen . . .	—	1 August
15. Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen . . .	—	21 July
16. Mecklenburg-Schwerin . . .	—	29 July
17. Mecklenburg-Strelitz . . .	—	8 August
18. Nassau . . .	Brussels,	16 June
19. Reuss . . .	Paris,	1 August
20. Saxe-Cobourg, Meiningen, and Hildburghausen . . .	Brussels,	15 June
21. Saxe-Gotha and Altenburg . . .	Paris,	4 August
22. Saxe-Weimar & Eisenach . . .	Ditto	Ditto
23. Schaumburg-Lippe & Lippe . . .	—	—
24. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen & Rudelstadt . . .	—	—
25. Waldeck and Pyrmont . . .	—	—
Additional Convention with Russia . . .	Paris,	4 October

No.		1815.
1.	Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and Portugal, respecting the Slave Trade . . .	Vienna, 21 Jan.
2.	Copy of a Treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, on the same subject . . .	— 22 Jan.
3.	Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and France, relative to the East Indies . . .	London, 7 March
4.	Copy	—

4. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain, Russia, and the Netherlands, respecting the Russian Loan in Holland } London, 19 May
5. Copy of a Treaty between Great Britain and Sardinia, respecting the Sardinian territories } Vienna, 20 May
6. Copy of a Treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, respecting the territories of the King of the Netherlands } — 31 May
7. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and Austria, concerning the custody of Napoleon Bonaparte } Paris, 2 Aug.
8. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and Russia, on the same subject } Ditto Ditto
9. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and Prussia, on the same subject } Ditto Ditto
10. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America, for regulating the commerce between the two countries. } London, 3 July
11. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and the Netherlands, concerning the late Dutch West India Colonies } — 12 Aug.
12. Copy of a Treaty between Great Britain and Saxony, respecting the territories of Saxony and Warsaw } Paris, Sept.

No.

1815

1. Copy of a Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France, signed at } Paris, 20th Nov.
2. Copy of an Additional Article to the preceding Treaty, relative to the Abolition of the Slave Trade } Ditto Ditto
3. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and France, relative to the pecuniary indemnity to be furnished by France to the Allied Powers } — —

4. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and France, relative to the occupation of a Military Line in France by an Allied Army } — —
5. Copy of an Additional Article to the preceding Convention, relative to Deserters } — —
6. Copy of a Tarif, annexed to the preceding Convention } — —
- Copy of a Note from the Ministers of the Allied Powers to the Duke of Richelieu, on the nature and extent of the powers attached to the command of the Duke of Wellington } — —
7. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and France, relative to the claims of British subjects on the French Government } — —
8. Copy of an Additional Article to the preceding Convention, relative to British Merchandise at Bourdeaux } — —
9. A.—Copy of a Treaty of Alliance between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria } — —
9. B.—Copy of a Treaty of Alliance between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias } — —
9. C.—Copy of a Treaty of Alliance between his Majesty & the King of Prussia } — —
10. Copy of a Note from the Ministers of the United Cabinets to the Duke of Richelieu, communicating a copy of the said Treaty of Alliance } — —
11. Extract of a Protocol, relative to the territories and places ceded by France } — —
12. Copy of a Protocol, respecting the distribution of the Seven Hundred Millions of Francs which France is to pay to the Allied Powers } — —

13. Copy

13. Copy of a Convention between Great Britain and France, relative to the examination and liquidation of the claims of the subjects of the Allied Powers on France } — —
- Copy of an additional Article to the preceding Convention, relative to the claims of the House of the Counts de Bentheim and Steinfurth . . . } — —
14. A.—Copy of a Treaty between his Majesty and the Emperor of all the Russias, respecting the Ionian Islands . . . } 1815. Paris, 5th Nov.
14. B.—Copy of a Treaty between his Majesty and the Emperor of Austria, respecting the Ionian Islands . . . } — —
14. C.—Copy of a Treaty between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, respecting the Ionian Islands } — —
15. Copy of a Note from Viscount Castlereagh to the Ministers of the Allies, respecting the restitution of the Works of Art . . . } 11th Sept.
16. Copy of a Dispatch from the Duke of Wellington to Viscount Castlereagh on the same subject . . . } 23d Sept.
17. Copy of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to the Earl of Liverpool, relative to the Abolition of the Slave Trade . . . } 27th July
- Two Inclosures on the same Subject:
- First.—Extract of a Protocol of 15th Conference.
- Second.—Copy of a Note from Viscount Castlereagh to Prince Talleyrand thereupon.
18. Copy of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to the Earl of Liverpool, on the same subject . . . } 29th July
19. Copy of a Dispatch from Viscount Castlereagh to the Earl of Liverpool, on the same subject . . . } 31st July
- MONTHLY MAG. No. 281.**

Two Inclosures:

- First—Copy of a Note from Prince Talleyrand to Viscount Castlereagh, declaring the Slave Trade for ever abolished throughout the dominions of France . . . } 30th July
- Second.—Copy of Viscount Castlereagh's reply to the preceding Note . . . } 31st July
20. A.—Copy of an Act of Acknowledgment and Guarantee of the Neutrality of Switzerland, on the part of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, Prussia, and France . . . } 20th Nov.
20. B.—Extract of Protocol respecting the neutrality of Switzerland . . . } 3d Nov.

In his speech on the finances, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made the following comparative statement of the revenue, the commerce, and ways and means.

SUPPLY. 1816.

Army	£9,300,000
Commissariat	680,000
Barracks	258,000
Extraordinaries	2,000,000
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	12,238,000
Navy	7,000,000
Ordinance	2,000,000
Miscellaneous	2,500,000
Indian Debt	1,000,000
	<hr/>
Repayment to the Bank	£1,500,000
Exchequer Bill Interest	2,000,000
Sinking Fund on Exchequer Bills	260,000
Debentures	900,000
	<hr/>
	4,660,000
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	29,398,000
Irish proportion	2,910,354
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	£26,487,646

All independent of the interest and charges of the national debt.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Surplus of Grants, after discharging Debt in the Peninsula and America	£3,000,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund	2,500,000
Land and Malt	3,000,000
Customs & Excise (War Taxes)	6,000,000
Property Tax	6,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Bank Allowance	6,000,000
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26,700,000

The following is a comparative statement of the taxes, &c. published by Ministers.

CUSTOMS. —To the 6th of	
Jan. 1815, was	£10,487,000
And to the 6th of Jan. 1816	11,059,000
Excess last year	572,000

EXCISE. —To the 6th of	
Jan. 1815	25,145,000
1816	26,562,000
Excess last year	1,417,000

STAMPS. —To Jan. 1815	
1816	5,598,000
1816	5,865,000
Excess last year	267,000

POST-OFFICE. —To Jan.	
1815	1,460,000
1816	1,548,000
Excess last year	88,000

ASSESSED TAXES. —To	
Jan. 1815	6,214,000
1816	6,017,913
Deficiency last year	196,087

PROPERTY-TAX. —To	
Jan. 1815	14,265,000
1816	14,382,000
Excess last year	117,000

LAND-TAX to Jan. 1815	
1816	1,079,000
1816	1,100,000
Excess last year	21,000

MISCELLANEOUS TAXES.

Excess last year 306,000

The gross excess in the revenue was as follows:—

Total produce to Jan. 5, 1815	65,430,000
1816	66,443,000
Total excess last year	1,013,000

The total Unfunded Debt	
was, Jan. 5, 1815	68,548,000
1816	47,700,000
Less in the last year	20,848,000

EXPORTS.

For three-quarters, ending	
16th Oct. 1814	37,167,000
1815	42,425,000
Excess last year	5,258,000

COTTON EXPORTS.

For three-quarters, ending	
Oct. 1814	13,169,000
1815	15,367,000
Excess last year	2,198,000

LINENS. —1814	
1815	1,100,000
1815	1,340,000
Excess last year	240,000

WOOLLENS. —1814	
1815	6,000,000
1815	8,074,000
Excess last year	2,074,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

The prospects of liberty in Mexico, &c. are destroyed for the present, by the defeat of the patriotic army and the surrender of Carthage.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON; With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

ON the 8th ult. a Common Council was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against a continuance of the Property-tax. Not one voice was raised in favour of the obnoxious impost: and the following spirited resolutions were proposed as the basis of the petition, and unanimously adopted:—

1. That, it appears to this Common Hall, that the tax upon income, commonly called the Property-tax, was adopted under very pressing circumstances of financial difficulty, as a war-tax only; and that its first enactment was accompanied by the most unequivocal and solemn declarations, that the same should be withdrawn immediately after the termination of the then existing hostilities.

2. That, having witnessed the restoration of peace, and having been assured by the commissioners of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in their communication to Parliament on the opening of the present session, of their conviction that the measures adopted by the Allied Powers would secure its continuance; this Common Hall

has observed, with surprise and indignation, that his Majesty's ministers have it in contemplation to propose to Parliament the continuation or renewal of this most oppressive and odious tax.

3. That, although a reduction should be made in the amount, yet the principal remaining unchanged, this Common Hall is decidedly of opinion that its operation would still be most galling to the feeling and spirits of Britons, and that the change from ten to five per cent. so far from being likely to render it less vexatious, will produce the contrary effect, and be the occasion of the most degrading and inquisitorial proceedings, worse, if possible, than have been experienced under the former pressure of this heavy burden.

4. That the Livery of London, upon the first proposal of this tax, did express, and since that memorable period have reiterated in the strongest terms, their detestation of a system of taxation so partial and oppressive, so contrary to the principles of the British Constitution. That this Common Hall, feeling the unhappy effect of the unjust and arbitrary exactions which

which his Majesty's subjects have so long endured under this hateful system, is convinced that its continuance, under any modification or reduction whatever, will be altogether intolerable.

5. That to attempt the renewal of a tax so oppressive and unconstitutional, now that peace is obtained, after the loud and united expression of the public opinion, and after the pledge given by administration, that it should continue as a war-tax only, appears to this Common Hall to be a violation of the most solemn engagement, highly irritating to a loyal and generous people, and calculated to produce consequences of the most alarming nature.

6. That a petition be presented to the Honourable House of Commons, praying them to refuse their sanction to any proposition that may be made for renewing, under any circumstances whatever, a tax, so universally detested.

7. Resolved unanimously — That this Common Hall strongly recommend to their fellow citizens, and all classes of his Majesty's subjects, to hold meetings in the several wards of this city, and in all the different counties, cities, and towns throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the continuance of this oppressive tax.

At a Common Hall, resolutions and a petition similar to the above, were unanimously agreed to. A meeting was also held on the 23d at Westminster, for the same purpose, and a petition resolved upon.

A meeting was lately held at the Mansion-house, to consider the distressed state of the silk-manufacturers in Spital-fields. It appeared that 6000 workmen were out of employ; and that some masters had reduced the amount of wages from 500l. per week to 40l.

Since the establishment of the gas-lights at the exterior of Covent-garden theatre, not a single carriage has been robbed of its glasses or coats, or other property.

MARRIED.

John B. Wharton, esq. of Ryder-street, to Miss Fradsall, of East Sheen.

Charles Maybery, esq. R.N. to Miss Radford, of Little Chelsea.

At Farnham, the Rev. George Burdon, M.A. rector of Falstone, Northumberland, to Maria Susan, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. Locke.

John Young, esq. of Mark-lane, to Miss Margaret Rooke, of Mountjoy-place, Dublin.

Mr. William Hodgkinson, of Stamford-street, to Miss Mary Moore, of Ludgate-street.

Major Thomas Alston Brandreth, of the Artillery, to Miss Sarah Curling, of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

W. M. Peacock, esq. to Sophia, daughter of the Baron La Cainea.

Major H. Grove, to Miss Sarah N. Pitt.

Anthony Hammond, esq. of Saville-row, to Miss T. E. Gostling, of Earl's Court-house, Old Brompton.

Mr. Robert Borora, to Miss Eliza Deroussiere, of Great Russell-street, Bedford-square.

At Mary-le-bone church, Solomon Nicholls, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s civil service, to Miss Charlotte Cornish Cherry.

Mr. James Coe, of Coleman-street, to Miss Isabella Peat, of Princes-street.

The Rev. John Addison, rector of Ickenham, to Miss Maria Adams, of Billericay.

Mr. Proctor, of Fleet-street, to Miss Martin, of Islington.

Capt. B. C. Cator, R.N. to Miss Atkinson, of Portland-place.

Charles Oswin, esq. of Spanish-town, Jamaica, to Miss Smith, of Sloane-square, Chelsea.

Capt. De Harling, of the 2d Light Dragoons, to Miss B. Miles.

Mr. R. P. Jones, of Upper Thames-st. to Miss Eliza Wootton, of Eckley's-green.

Mr. George Cross, to Miss Mary Ann Fox, of Cheapside.

At St. George's church, Capt. Wood, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Ellen Murphy.

Thomas Barnewall, esq. of Coleman-street buildings, to Mrs. Allen, of Quebec-street, Portman-square.

The Rev. J. C. Churchill, to Lady H. D. Wallop.

Mr. James Frisby, to Miss Sophia Smart, both of Basinghall-street.

Henry W. Yeoman, esq. of Woodlands, to Miss Dundas.

James Blair, esq. to Catherine, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen the Hon. Edward Stopford.

DIED.

In Walcot-place, Lambeth, Mr. John Mills.

On Clapham-common, 79, Robert Barclay, esq. an eminent banker of Lombard-street, of the firm of Barclay, Tritton, and Co.

In Colebrook-row, Islington, Mrs. R. Smith.

At Brompton, the widow of Thomas Hutton, esq.

At Lower Cheam, 61, Philip Antrobus, esq. one of the partners in the house of Coutts and Co. and many years an active and useful public character.

At Brompton-crescent, 97, Richard Secombe, esq.

In Upper Norton-street, 71, Robert Shuttleworth, esq.

In Pilgrim-street, Blackfriars, 82, the wife of Daniel Pinder, esq. Father of the Common Council.

At Putney, 72, Mr. William Layton.

At Clapham, Mr. John Bellamy.

At Strawberry-hill, 56, Elizabeth Laura, Countess Waldegrave, many years personally attached to the Royal Family.

- In Gower-street, *Mrs. Mary Thompson*.
 In Tavistock-place, *Lewis Crawford, esq.*
 At St. Thomas's-square, Hackney, 33, *Mr. James Hennell*.
 In Westmorland-place, *John Ker, esq.*
 At Godalming, 70, *Mr. Thomas Cook*.
 In Fleet-street, *Mrs. Perry*.
 In Curzon-street, the widow of *Cornelius Denne, esq.*
 In Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, 78, *Mrs. Eliz. Seaman*.
 At Palmer's-green, 90, the widow of *Peter Fountain, esq.*
 In Mount-st. the *Hon. Apsley Bathurst*.
 In St. Martin's-street, Leicester-square, *Miss Emilia Harrison*.
 In Princes-st. Cavendish-square, *Capt. Barrington Price*.
 In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, 29, the wife of *Charles Jacomb, esq.*
 In Burr-street, *James Flower, esq.*
 In Bryanstone-street, Portman-square, the widow of *John Gibbs, esq.*
 In Duke-street, St. James's-street, 29, *Capt. Samuel Mulbon, R. N.*
 In Milbank-row, 49, *Mr. Robert Stockell*.
 In Grosvenor-street, West, the wife of *John Alexander, esq.*
 In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, *Mr. Thomas Oliver*.
 In Salisbury-square, 84, *John Collier, esq.*
 In Vine-street, Piccadilly, 64, *George Hodgson, esq.* one of the Coroners for Middlesex.
 In New Millman-st. 34, *John Rose, esq.*
 In Lower Grosvenor-street, 62, *Stephen Teissier, esq.*
 In Duncan-street, *Charles Bradburne, esq.*
 In Old London-street, 73, *J. Moravia, esq.*
 In Beaumont-street, Mary-le-bone, 65, the widow of *John Cosens, esq.*
 In Upper Grosvenor-street, 59, *Thomas Gardnor, esq.*
 In Welbeck-street, 65, *James Grant, esq.*
 In Edward-street, Portman-square, 72, *Mrs. Cornelewes*.
 At Hackney, the wife of *Mr. John Mor-daunt*.
 In New Boswell-court, 63, *Mrs. Peckham*.
 In Gloucester-place, Camden-town, *Mr. Nicholas Proctor*.
 In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, *Mrs. Elizabeth Raine*.
 In Orchard-street, Portman-square, 77, *Mrs. Sarah Buckeridge*.
 At Islington, 78, *Mrs. Elizabeth Cardale*.
 At Dulwich, 55, *Mr. James Firth*.
 At Chelsea, 61, *Mr. John Berriman*.
 In Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-square, 43, *George Waddell, esq.*
 At Tonbridge-place, *Robert Ingram, esq.*
 In Portman-st. 80, *Lieut.-Col. Pleydell*.
 In Pall-Mall, *Mrs. Wakefield*.
 At Hackney, *Miss Arabella de St. Croix*.
 At Pentonville, 77, *Mrs. Owen*.
 In Frederick-place, Old Jewry, 43, *William Lewis, esq.*
 In Oxford-street, *Mr. David Davies*.
 In Montague-place, Russell-square, *Miss Fanny Stevens*.
 At Richmond-green, 88, *Mrs. Elizabeth Ireland*.
 In Cumberland-street, Curtain-road, 77, *the Rev. John Brown*.
 In Threadneedle-street, *Miss Elizabeth Huntley Lucas*.
 In Mansion house-st. *Westgarth Snaith, esq.* banker, of the house of Sykes, Snaith, and Co.
 In York-place, City-road, 65, *William Butler, esq.*
 In Sutton-place, Hackney, *Mrs. B. Jones*.
 In Piccadilly, *Sir Drummond Smith, bart.*
 In Lincoln's-inn-fields, *W. Ch. de Cres-pigny, esq.*
 In New Boswell-court, 76, *Wm. Ross, esq.*
 In Great Mary-le-bone-st. *Mr. Burnett*.
 At Newington, *Mr. B. Fenner*.
 At Hampstead, 66, *Mrs. Stegman*.
 In Gray's Inn, *Thomas Sermon, esq.* the solicitor; for printing his speech against whom, the late Earl of Abingdon suffered six months' imprisonment.
 In Finsbury-square, the wife of *Dr. George Rees*.
 In Greville-street, Brunswick-square, the wife of *Dr. Reid*, lamented for her amiable qualities.
 In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, *Christopher W. Lynch, esq.*
 In Montague-place, Russell-square, 58, *Sir Henry Dampier, knt.* one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, an appointment which he held but a few months.
 At Paddington, 81, *Mr. John Wright*.
 At Stanmore, 31, the wife of *Captain Hawtayne*.
 In Albemarle-street, 89, *Mrs. Bernard*.
 At Lambeth, *William Pollock, esq.* Chief Clerk in the Home Department, after filling various official employments during fifty years.
 After a few hours' illness, of apoplexy, aged, 70, *Lord Viscount Fitzwilliam*, of Richmond-green. Dying a bachelor, he is succeeded in his title and Irish estates by his next brother, the *Hon. John Fitzwilliam*. His Lordship had, at his house at Richmond, one of the most valuable cabinet collections of pictures in Europe; more than 10,000 proof prints by the first artists; a very extensive library, and a scarce and curious collection of the best ancient music, among which were the original virginal book of Queen Elizabeth, and many of the works of Handel, in the hand-writing of that great master. He has left his pictures to the University of Cambridge, and 100,000*l.* stock to build a gallery to exhibit them.
 In Hamilton-place, the *Right Hon. Robt. Hobart*, Earl of Buckinghamshire, Clerk of the Pleas in the Exchequer in Ireland, Member of the Privy Council and of the Cabinet, President of the Board of Control. It must be the duty of historians to characterize the ministers of this eventful period.

period. Differing from them totally in all their views of the interests and policy of Britain, we shrink from this task—but we feel it due to the deceased to state, that his private life and character were irreproachable, and that in his domestic circle he is justly lamented.

At Cheshunt, Herts, 90, *Mrs. Hannah Joyce*, relict of Mr. Jeremiah Joyce, and grand-daughter to the Rev. John Benson, a dissenting minister, first at Hoddesdon, in Hertfordshire, and afterwards at Sandwich, in Kent. Mrs. J. notwithstanding her great age, possessed the perfect use of her faculties till within a few minutes of her decease. She had through the whole of life claimed the respect of all who knew her; and her surviving children cannot cease to remember with emotions of filial piety and gratitude, the assiduous care and attention which she ever manifested in forming their minds to habits of usefulness, integrity, and virtue.

At Ewell, 76, *Richard Carpenter Smith, esq.* for many years an active and much respected magistrate for the counties of Surrey and Middlesex. By the blessing of Providence on his industry, integrity, and ability, he was raised from a comparatively inferior station in life, to one of high respectability. As a husband and a parent, he was prudent, attentive, and affectionate; as a magistrate, patient, acute, humane, and upright; as a citizen, anxious for the welfare of his country, and firmly attached to the principles of rational freedom, which he wished to see extended to the whole race of mankind. In the services of friendship, he was sincere, ardent, and indefatigable; and there are many persons, especially in the Borough of Southwark,

who are ready to acknowledge the greatest obligations to him. To the poor, particularly in the neighbourhood of his residence, he was a compassionate and bountiful benefactor, and no deserving object of charity ever applied to him in vain. He lived and died a sincere believer in the important truths of Christianity, and his friends therefore “do not grieve as those without hope.”

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. WILLIAM GREENE, B.A. to the rectory of St. Olave's, Southwark.

Rev. STUART CORBETT, M.A. to the rectory of Serangham.

Rev. CUTHBERT HENLEY, to the rectory of Rendlesham.

Rev. JOSEPH ESSEN, clerk, stipendiary curate of South Stoneham.

Rev. WILLIAM WEBB, D.D. to the vicarage of Litlington.

Rev. WILLIAM ELWYN, M.A. to the rectory of St. Mary Abchurch, with the curacy of St. Lawrence Pountney.

Rev. JOHN ASHBURNHAM, to the vicarage of Pevensey, together with the rectory of Guestling.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, clerk, to the vicarage of Horton.

Rev. JOHN DAVIES, M.A. to the rectory of St. Clement, Worcester.

Rev. THOMAS PRICE, M.A. to the vicarage of St. Peter, with the chapelry of Whittington annexed.

Rev. JOHN ROYLE, to the rectory of Compton Martin, with the chapelry of Nempnet.

Hon. and Rev. R. S. LESLIE MELVILLE, to the rectory of Great Tey, Essex.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

With all the Marriages and Deaths.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE seamen who were confined in Durham gaol, and those out on bail, for the riotous disturbances committed at South Shields and Sunderland, have traversed their indictments until the next General Quarter-Sessions.

The proposed continuance of the Property-Tax has agitated the inhabitants of Newcastle and its neighbourhood; they have resolved to petition parliament for its entire abolition.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Taylor, to Miss Eleanor Stephenson.—Mr. James Aitchison, to Miss J. Shiel.—Mr. William Lee, to Miss Potts.—Mr. Frederick Lunn, to Miss E. Harrison.—Mr. Clarke, to Miss Young: all of Newcastle.—Mr. Thomas Wortley, of Durham, to Miss Jane Oliver, of Ferryhill.—Mr. James Cummings, to Miss Mar-

tha Dunn.—Mr. Matthew Forrest, to Miss Jane Harrison.—Mr. John Norris, R. N. to Miss Jane Tate.—Mr. Samuel Reed, R.N. to Miss Jane Shepherd.—Mr. John Banks, to Miss Mary Davidson.—Mr. Joseph Faulkner, to Miss Margaret Watson.—Mr. John Elliott, to Miss Mary Ann Morris.—Mr. John Hobson, to Mrs. Ann North: all of North Shields.—Mr. William Garrett, to Miss Elizabeth Stout, both of South Shields.—George Robinson, esq. to Mrs. Rashby, both of Wolsingham.—John Jennings, esq. to Miss Mary Todd; both of Scorton.—Mr. M. Gardiner, jun. of Sunderland, to Miss Ann Wilson, of Low Barnes.—Mr. Jonathan Nelson, of Annan, to Miss Isabella Hewitt, of Crindledike.—Mr. John Garnett, of Greenhead, to Miss Margaret Robinson, of Marleymoss.—Mr. Andrew Lamb, of Kirkandrews on Esk, to Miss

Miss Jane Hetherington, of Esk Bank.—Mr. George Chapman, to Miss Susan Clement; both of Stockton.—Mr. George Barge, of Newcastle, to Miss Elizabeth Bainbridge, of Wolsingham.—Mr. Carr, to Miss Jane Simpson, both of Bishopwearmouth.—Mr. Edward Appleby, to Miss Isabella Lee.—Mr. Duke Hendrick, to Miss Barbara Spoor.—Mr. George Hogg, to Miss Mary Nesbitt: all of Tynemouth.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. Jasper Hall, of Gallowgate.—86, Mr. James Tavener Reed, of the Bigg-market, justly esteemed.—Mr. Johnson, of Rosemary-lane.—Mrs. Mary Dizon, deservedly lamented.—Mr. Grahams, very suddenly.—The wife of Mr. William Hunter.—26, the wife of Mr. John Fairs.—Mr. Hetherington.

At Durham, Mr. Ralph Hanson.—38, Mr. Stephen Bradley.—81, Mr. John Carter.—Mr. Henry Edgar Wright.—64, Mrs. Walker.—53, Mrs. Sharp, deservedly lamented.—80, Mr. Thomas Wilson.—23, Mr. John Balsh.—100, Mrs. Ann Smith.—At North Shields, 47, Mr. George Liddle.—43, Mr. John Mossman.—78, Mrs. Mary Todd.—Mr. John Henderson.—83, Mrs. Ann Newton.—Mrs. Margaret Mc. Millan.—At South Shields, 27, Mr. R. P. Poad, much lamented.—Mr. William Tinley Cooke.—78, Mrs. Jane Shotton.—76, Mrs. Ellen Davison.—80, Mrs. Isabella Wright.—45, Mr. William Liddle.—47, Mr. Thos. Thomas.—42, Mrs. Hopper Gray.

At Bishopwearmouth, 105, Mr. Thomas Coulson.—65, Mr. Wm. Witton.

At Sunderland, 50, Mr. John Peacock.—77, Mrs. Isabella Wake.—95, Mr. John Mineken.—88, Mrs. Margaret Twisdle.—81, Mrs. Margaret Mitchell.—77, Mr. John Hallowell.—75, Mr. James Cragg.—63, Mrs. Mary Brown, justly respected.

At Barnardcastle, 56, Mr. William Wilkinson, much respected.—65, Mr. William Witton.—At Morpeth, 67, suddenly, Mr. James Mills, much respected.—68, Mr. Jacob Hudson.—At Hexham, 71, Mr. John Stockeld.—32, Mr. John Hunter.—At Alhwick, 67, Mr. George Nesbit.—73, Mr. Thomas Nesbit, both much respected.—84, Mr. Richard Spours.—Miss Jane Purvis.—At Tweedmouth, 89, Mrs. Frances Scott.—71, Mr. Robert Classon.

At Stockton, much respected, 76, Mrs. Metcalf.—At Warkworth, Lieut. George Sommerville, R. N.—At Park-End, 83, Thomas Ridley, esq. universally respected.—At Shanchiffe, Mr. Joseph Studhelm, highly respected.—At Woodburn Low Park, 83, Mr. George Davison, much respected.—At Shibdon, 92, Mr. Gabriel Rayne.—At Haydon-Bridge, 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Shiell.—At Cramlington, 52, Mrs. Ann Davy.—At Rothbury, 55, Mr. W. Bell, much respected.

At Garscube house, Miss Susan Sitwell.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The experiment conducting at the Schoose, in Cumberland, in rearing cattle on the *soiling system*, promises the most complete success. A yearling heifer of the short-horned breed, at twelve months, weighed 68st. of 14lb. to the stone, and this without cake, corn, or hay. The health of the animals is also remarkable; in two years, forty have been reared without the loss of one.

A petition against the renewal of the Property-Tax has been agreed upon at Carlisle.

Married.] Mr. Milburn, to Miss Mearns.—Mr. James Putherford, to Miss Margaret Hamilton.—Mr. Thomas Robinson, to Miss Mary Ann Slater.—Mr. George Rider, to Miss Elizabeth Myers: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Arthur Clark, to Miss Catherine Barton, both of Penrith.

Capt. William Danson, of Workington, to Miss M'Querie, of Liverpool.—Mr. Joseph Long, of Bargby-sands, to Miss Isabella Carson, of Carlisle.—Mr. John Holliday, of Jarries-town, to Miss Mary Little, of Brackenhill.—Mr. Thomas Tindal, of Druridge, to Miss Bowden, of Dean-house.—Mr. John Hewitt, of Rockcliffe, to Miss Eleanor Nixon, of Fauld.—Mr. George Drewry, of Wearey-hall, to Miss Magnay, of Snittlegarth.—Mr. Parker to Miss Moffatt, both of Brampton.—Mr. John Wilkinson, to Mrs. Barnes, both of Wigton.

Died.] At Carlisle, 78, Mr. Joseph Carter.—In English-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Robinson.—In Caldewgate, Mrs. Margaret Smith.—At Damside, 63, Mrs. Ann Irving.—Mrs. Martha Townley.—25, Mr. John Jameson.

At Penrith, 67, Mr. Henry Dent.—Very suddenly, 67, Mr. William Richardson.—59, Mr. William Parker.—Mr. William Hogarth.—Mr. Anthony Soulby, at an advanced age.—26, Mr. William Young.—39, Mrs. Christiana Robson.—63, Mrs. Isabella Reding.—52, Mrs. Hannah Sewell.—45, Mrs. Mary Carrick.

At Wigton, Mr. John Wright.—32, Mrs. Mary Nixon.—62, Mr. Joseph Clarke.—suddenly, Mr. Thomas Sparks.—Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson.

At Maryport, 65, Mr. H. Gate.

At Brampton, 57, Mr. David Latimer, much respected.

At Kelso, 86, Mrs. Helen Robertson.—The widow of the Rev. Dr. M'Dongall.

At Gamblesby, advanced in years, Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddart.—At Tees, 100, Mr. Jacob Dixon.—At Lockerby, Mr. James Bell.—At Blackhall, 32, Mrs. Mary Teasdale.—At Parkgate, 74, Mr. John Messenger.—At Kirkandrews, 87, Joseph Liddell, esq. a man of unblemished integrity.

YORKSHIRE.

The Hull Advertiser states, that "Meetings are about to be held in several parts of the West Riding, to propose petitions to Parliament, for the total abolition of the Income Tax."

The manufacturers of army-clothing, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, have been put into a state of unusual activity, by an order of great magnitude, received by certain mercantile houses, for cloathing the Russian army.

The advocates for the improved drill-husbandry (the practice of which is rapidly increasing in the East Riding of Yorkshire) have been greatly strengthened in their opinion of the superiority of that method, in the culture of turnips, by a trial made lately near Beverley, on the weight of turnips produced on an acre drilled in the Scotch way, taken from a flat of one hundred acres, and the same taken from an acre cultivated in the old broad cast method, where the crop was supposed to be very good; the measurement and weight of each was accurately ascertained. The quantity produced of the drilled turnips was rather more than thirty-nine tons and a half, and that of the broad cast twenty-three tons and ten stone.

Married.] Mr. John Pearson, to Miss Frances Severs, both of York.—Mr. Rhodes, to Mrs. Leonard.—Mr. Thomas Page, to Miss Ann Powell.—Mr. Horwood, R. N. to Miss Foord, all of Hull.—The Rev. H. Norman, to Miss Charlotte Frances Percy, of Bath.—Mr. William Crossland, to Miss Elizabeth Cottom.—Mr. William Dodsworth, to Miss Hood, all of Leeds.—George William Schramm, esq. of Bremen, to Miss Ann Ker, of Hull.—Robert Skelton, esq. of Newstead Grange, to Miss Jane Sigsworth, of Helmsley.—Mr. Jefferson, of Hull, to Miss Rebecca Heaton, of Hessle.—Mr. Benjamin Petty, of Melbourn, to Miss Mary Ramsey, of Warter.—Mr. William Holdsworth, of Wakefield, to Miss Mary Gill, of Baildon.—Mr. William Watson, to Miss Sarah Holdsworth, both of Addingham.—Mr. Thomas Garton, to Miss Ann Forth, both of Bridlington.—Mr. Edward Rhodes, of Lindley, to Miss Ann Lintons, of Aldfield.—Mr. Joseph Ibbetson, to Miss Sarah Wade, both of Skipton.—Mr. John Fearnside Key, of Bradford, to Miss Sarah Cooper, of Leeds.—Mr. William Brook, of Huddersfield, to Miss Ann Clark, of Kingston, Jamaica.—Mr. John Walburne, of East Smithfield, London, to Miss Berry, of Huddersfield.—Mr. William Netherwood, jun. of Austby, to Miss Stead, of Middleton Moor-house.—Mr. Emporingham, of Rothwell, to Mrs. Dawson, of Owston.—Mr. Thomas Marshall, of Guiseley, to Miss Mary Pritchard, of Kirkstall.—Mr. John Howson, of Leeds, to Miss Elizabeth Sarah Johnson,

of Chapel-Allerton.—Mr. Smith, of Sheffield, to Miss Clarke, of Arksey.

Died.] At York, 79, Mrs. Sarah Heeles.—90, Mrs. Hardwick.—28, Mr. J. Robinson.

At Hull, 34, Mr. William Richardson, regretted.—21, Mrs. Ann Setters.—55, Mr. Daniel Hopewell.—54, Mr. George Hick, sen.—26, Mrs. Lawton.—47, Mr. Thomas Collings, upwards of 33 years clerk to Messrs. Sykes, of this town.—96, Mr. John Raisbeck.—56, Mrs. Jane Little.—83, Mrs. Mary Denison.—87, Mrs. Beswick.—85, Mrs. Mary Pantry.—29, Mr. J. Akam Crowther.—77, Mrs. Ann Knight, much lamented.—Miss Margaret Forrester.—74, Mrs. M. Robinson.—64, Mr. Paul Brayshay.

At Leeds, 63, Mr. Moseley, much esteemed.—69, Mrs. Elizabeth Rhodes, of Armley-house.—John Clayton, esq. of Bank-house, remarkably sudden.—Mr. William Worswick.—26, Mrs. Mary Beckwith.—23, Mrs. S. Taylor.—57, the wife of Mr. J. Spink.—84, Mrs. Mary Lewis.—In Charlotte-street, 62, Thomas Middleton, esq.—62, Mrs. Esther Wright.—At Sheffield, 26, Mr. William Wriglesworth.

At Doncaster, 81, the Rev. H. Hodgson, dissenting minister.

At Wakefield, Mrs. Tidswell, deservedly respected.—97, Mrs. Jane Sill.

At Bradford, 70, Mr. Isaac Willson, universally respected.—Mr. William Bradford.

At Pontefract, 59, the widow of Mr. Joseph Shellito.—Mrs. Wainright.

At Halifax, Mr. John M'Gowan, regretted.

At Knaresborough, Mr. Stockdale.—69, the wife of James Collins, esq. much respected.

At Huddersfield, 72, the widow of Mr. William Bradley.—82, Mrs. Hellawell.

At Selby, 45, Mr. John Todd, lamented.

At Richmond, the Rev. Francis Blackburne, LL.B.

At Undercliffe, 72, Mrs. Mary Keighley, regretted.

At Bracewell, suddenly, Thomas Cockshott, esq.—At Skipton, Mr. Stephen Sharp.—At Elland, 31, Miss Garside.—At Attercliffe, 39, Mr. James Eede, lamented.—At Hutton, 86, the Rev. James Willoughby.—At Bramley, 79, Mr. Elijah Perrigo.—At Ottringham Marsh, 37, remarkably sudden, Mr. Thomas Blenkin.—At Holym, 61, Mr. William Kitching.—At Pickering, Miss Ann Ness.—At Drypool, 63, Mr. John Lidell, sen.—At Middleton-hall, the wife of William Marshall, esq.—At Halsham, 67, Mr. Thomas Owst, universally respected.

LANCASHIRE.

The manufacturers of Manchester have had a meeting, at which it was resolved, that Lord Clancarty, the British Minister

Minister at the German Diet, should, through the medium of Government, be instructed to watch over the commercial interest of this country, to endeavour to prevent the imposition of heavy duties on the circulation of our manufactures, and to use the influence which he possesses, as the representative of this country, in the Diet, with the various States, so as to secure, as great a portion of commercial freedom as possible.

A respectable public meeting was lately held in Manchester, convened by the boroughreeves and constables, pursuant to a requisition for the purpose, to deliberate upon the expediency of establishing a Free Church, "for the accommodation of the Poor." A number of resolutions, approving of the measure, and embracing propositions for the promotion of it, were passed with general assent.

Several handsome lamps have been lately lighted in Liverpool, as an experiment, by some respectable individuals, who have come forward to display the vast superiority of gas-lights. It is intended to light the docks and the pier heads with gas.

Two causes of very great importance to the inhabitants of Ossett and Gawthorpe, were lately decided in the Duchy Court of Lancaster. The object of these causes was to subject the inhabitants of those towns to the custom and necessity of grinding all the corn consumed by them in their dwelling houses, at the Wakefield Mills: but the Court were unanimously of opinion, that the inhabitants of those towns were not subject to the custom.

Married.] Mr. Lawton, to Miss Ann Williams.—Mr. John Evans, to Miss Hannah Langhorn.—Capt. William Cooke, to Miss Robina Cooke, all of Liverpool.

The Rev. George Harris, to Mrs. Ann Davenport.—Mr. John Tidmas, to Miss Sarah Roome.—Mr. William Carson, to Miss Mary Ann Daniels.—Mr. William Breary, to Miss Ellen Ratcliffe.—Mr. William Gallock, to Miss Hannah Brierley.—Mr. Ellis Gleave, to Miss Hannah Dodsworth: all of Manchester.—Mr. Samuel Street, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Wells, of Salford.—Mr. James Stubbs, of Manchester, to Miss Sophia Hanby, of Liverpool.—Joseph Ashton, esq. of Woolton-hall, to Miss Elizabeth Earle, of Everton.—Martin Dunn, esq. of Ulverston, to Miss Williamson, of Whitbeck.—Mr. Hugh James Sanderson, of London, to Miss Johnson, of Everton.—James Blundell, esq. of Everton, to Miss Gaskell, of Wigan.—Mr. Ashton, of Seel-st. Liverpool, to Miss Jane Hitchmough, of Hale.—Mr. John Timperley, of Manchester, to Miss Maria Bridge, of Chorlton.—Mr. Joseph Smethurst, of Chorley, to Miss Mary Ann Lonsdale, of Dinkley.—Mr.

David Bollhouse, jun. of Manchester, to Miss Mary Taylor, of Wakefield.—Mr. John Jackson, of Manchester, to Miss Shepley, of Burnage.—Mr. Edmund Taylor, of Harpurhey, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, of Blakely.—The Rev. J. Gatliff, of Ulverstone, to Miss Buckley, of Manchester.

Died.] At Lancaster, 52, Mr. John Wilson.—102, Mrs. Alice Windle.—25, Mr. Caleb Adamson.

At Liverpool, 20, Miss Ann Datton.—Miss Martha Davidson, of Brownlow-street.—Mr. William King, of Batchelor-street.—Mr. Joseph Denne.—77, Mrs. Margaret Sephton.—65, Mr. William Lindsay, of Mount Pleasant.—At Bevington-hill, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rodick.—50, Mr. John Cribbin.—47, Mrs. Ellen Harrison.—70, Mrs. Rainford, of Temple-street.—Mr. John Wright.—The widow of Major Curry, 67th regt.—104, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard.

At Manchester, 80, Mrs. Martha Foster.—Mr. William Carson, regretted.—53, Mrs. Elizabeth Moulton, of Brazenose str. much respected.—52, Mr. John Barker.—In Pall-Mall, Miss Mary Davies.—56, Mr. William Hackett.—71, the wife of Mr. Henry Harrison.

At Salford, Mrs. Hewitt, of Cross-lane.—Mrs. Thomas Hulme.—Mrs. Ann Roberts, of Green Bank, justly esteemed.

At Bolton, 77, the widow of William Shaw, esq.

At Ulverston, 71, Mrs. Kendal.—58, Miss Chippendale.

At Preston, the wife of Edward Peder, esq.

At St. Helen's, 81, Mr. James Glover.

At Hulme, 68, Mr. Thomas Smith, generally respected.

At Broughton, Mr. M. Longsdon.—At Ordsall, Mr. William Worrall.—At Ravenhead, 60, James Fraser, esq.—At Cheetwood, 75, Mr. Joseph Willoughby.—At Heaton-house, 67, Eleanor, Countess of Wilton.—At Everton, 92, Miss M. Smith.—At Aintree, Lieut. J. Sadler, R.N.

CHESHIRE.

This and the neighbouring counties have been panic-struck, by the failure of several respectable country Banks—the consequence of the panic, and of the withdrawing of the public confidence. Among these, was the long-honored firm of Roscoe, Clark, and Roscoe, of Liverpool; and the respected houses of Bowman and Co. of Nantwich; Crichley and Co. of Macclesfield; two houses at Shrewsbury, and one at Bridgnorth. Two only have yet appeared in the Gazette; but the mischief has been greatly exasperated, owing to the unlawful and cruel system of issuing extents in aid.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Upton, of Manchester, to Miss Mary Lightfoot.—Benjamin Robinson, esq. to Miss Margaret Williams.

Williams, both of Great Neston.—At Knutsford, John Turner, M. D. of Warrington, to Miss Ann Lawton, of Knutsford.—J. Sidebottom, esq. of Broadbottom, to Miss Mary Ann Harrop, of Copsterhill.—At Wybunbury, Mr. Edw. Furber, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Timmis, of Shavington.—Mr. John Lax, of Liverpool, to Miss Martha Barnard, of Wheelock.—Mr. G. Swindalls, of Heaton Norris, to Miss Alice Bramall, of Stockport.—

Died. At Chester, 76, justly lamented, Mr. Alderman Broster.—Mr. Jones, of Foregate-street, much lamented.—Miss Mary Gildart, of Abbey-street.

At Macclesfield, 60, Thomas Gould, esq.

At Nantwich, Miss Mary Meek.—73, Mr. Thomas Priscott.

At Congleton, Mr. Thomas Acton.

At Great Neston, 103, Mr. William Broughton.

At Dunham Massey, 72, John Boardman, esq.

At Wrenbury, 53, Edward Livesley, esq.

At Oxton, 69, Mr. Joseph Harvey.

DERBYSHIRE.

A requisition, from the principal inhabitants of Derby, has been sent to the mayor, to call a meeting, to petition parliament for a discontinuance of the Property-tax.

Married. Mr. Hodgkinson, to Miss Tomlinson.—Mr. W. Holmes, to Miss M. Martin; all of Derby.—Mr. Thomas Charlesworth, to Miss Robinson, both of Chesterfield.—Bolle de Lasalle, esq. of Paris, to Miss Dorothy Heathcote, of Chesterfield.—Mr. Benjamin Towle, of Draycott, to Miss Fanny Gregory, of Borrowash.—Mr. Robert Penistone, of Baslow, to Miss Hannah Vickers, of Sheffield.

Died. At Derby, 67, Mr. William Eaton.—90, Mrs. Hannah Sudbury, much respected.

At Chesterfield, deservedly respected, the wife of Mr. N. Walker.

At Ashborne, 87, Mrs. Tomlinson.

At Repton, 86, the widow of the Rev. John Edwards, vicar of Marston.—38, Mr. Francis Gilbert.—At Stanton by Dale, Mr. John Winfield.—At Long Eaton, 78, Henry Howitt, esq. greatly regretted.—At Balsover, 29, Mrs. Rebecca Hinde.—At Whittington, John Dixon, esq.—At Quorndon, 73, Mrs. Severne.—At Chellaston, 42, Mr. John Glover.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Sutton, the patriotic and respected printer of the Nottingham-Review, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Northampton-goal, for some observations on the conduct of our troops in America, which was compared to that of the Luddites at Nottingham.

An institution has been established by the ladies of Mansfield, for clothing the

poor. It appears, by their printed report, that they have already been enabled, from only 63 weeks' subscription, to relieve 69 persons.

Married. Mr. John Rouse, to Miss Mary Bellamy.—Mr. William Francis, to Miss Ann Mason, both of Nottingham.—Mr. William Ratcliffe, of Arnold, to Miss Ann Raynor, of Nottingham.—Mr. Robert Plackett, of Castle Donnington, to Miss Elizabeth Cokestine, of Nottingham.—Mr. Barker, of Nottingham, to Miss Jaques, of Sheephead.—Mr. Moss, to Miss Sarah Caroline Shepherd, both of Newark.—Mr. Thomas Hickling, of Normantip, to Miss Elizabeth Flewitt, of Hickling.—Mr. John Hanford, to Mrs. M. Godber, both of Eastwood.—Mr. George Bull, of Ollerton, to Miss Jane Brown, of Poplar-place, Nottingham.—Mr. Hedley, to Miss Gamble, both of Bingham.

Died. At Nottingham, 73, Mr. N. Need.—In Mount-street, much lamented, 30, Mrs. Dickerson.—31, Mr. Charles Brydges.—70, Mrs. Robinson, of Bond-street.—The widow of Stephen Freeman, gent.—85, Mr. Jeffry Etches.—Mrs. Clayton.—84, Mr. Joseph Stocks.—70, Mr. Joseph Perry, of Peck-lane.—43, the wife of Mr. J. E. Harrison.—Mr. Gunn, of Mount-street.—Miss Baker.—At Newark, 91, Mrs. M. Ward.—Mrs. Tomlinson.—Mrs. C. Cutts.—59, Francis Parke, esq.

At New Radford, 60, Mrs. Maykin.

At East Bridgford, 72, Mr. John Chaland.

At Scarrington, Mr. Marsh, much respected.

At Plumtree, 78, Mr. Beastall.—At Cropwell Butler, Thomas Leeson, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married. Mr. Thomas Gee, of Lincoln, to Miss S. Kerchevall, of Cowsham-house.—Mr. John Pearson, to Miss Ward, both of Louth.—Mr. Rainforth, to Miss Mary Guest, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. Edward Rowbotham, of Bonington, to Miss Jane Benrose, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Fletcher, of Amcetts, to Miss Scholey, of Eastoft.—Mr. Aston, of Brigg, to Miss Munday, of Pepperdale.—Mr. Peter Drew, of Redburn, to Miss Ann Giles, of Burton Pidsea.—Mr. Michael Edgson, to Miss Allen, of Stamford.—Mr. Joseph Chapman, of Caistor, to Miss Mary Houseman.—Mr. Joseph Potts, of Calverton, to Miss Sarah Bowles, of Great Hale.

Died. At Gainsborough, 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Gurnell.—68, Mrs. Tee.—73, Mrs. Peatfield.—Capt. G. E. Boulton, 14th foot.—77, Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt.—77, Mrs. Sarah Edington.

At Boston, 27, William Taylor, esq.

At Spalding, 77, Mrs. S. Memill.

At Louth, Mrs. Anne Brown.

At Grimsby, 52, Mrs. Hastwell.—87, Edward Jewin, esq.

At Hainton, 77, Mr. Thomas Mould, much respected.—At Corningham, 68, Mrs. Elliott.—At Casthorpe, 80, Mr. G. Clarke.—At Brandon, Devereux Edgar, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Married.] Mr. Thomas Orton, to Miss Elizabeth Windram.—Mr. William John Norfolk, to Miss Ann Kirk; all of Leicester.—Mr. J. Hall, to Mrs. Waring, both of Hinckley.—Mr. Thomas Rose, of Oakham, to Miss Elizabeth Whartmaby, of Braunston.—Mr. John Holgate, of Crowland, to Miss Taylor, of North Luffenham.

Mr. Maze, of Farndon, to Miss Clarke, of Great Bowden.—Mr. Thomas Allen, of Thurmeston, to Miss Richardson, of Keyham.—Mr. Henry Pochin, of Cosby, to Miss Kenney, of Littlethorpe.—Mr. John Bissell, of Hose, to Miss Mary Richmond, of Long Clawson.—Mr. Simms, to Miss Halford, of Desford Water Mills.

Died.] At Leicester, 32, Mr. Francis Lomas.—26, Miss Mary Ann Owston.—Mrs. Gill.—33, Mrs. Rawlinson.—Mrs. Downe, of Belgrave-gate.—74, Mr. Webster.—Miss Watson.

At Hinckley, 23, Mr. Thomas Choyce, regretted.—64, Mrs. Mary Dring, much lamented.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Elizabeth Crossley.—33, Mr. Lancelot Davenport.—27, Mr. Crossley.

At Melton Mowbray, 50, the wife of Mr. J. Paling.

At Oakham, 66, Mr. J. Brown.—At Long Clawson, 91, Mr. George Swain.

At Husband's Bosworth, 88, Mr. William Gilbert, deservedly lamented.

At Belgrave, Miss Catherine Roberts.

At Hathern, 77, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Beer.—At Syston, 84, Mr. John Gamble.—At Barrowden, Mr. Arnold.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Such has been the briskness of trade in the potteries, that numerous workmen, in particular branches, are hired at a high premium for a certain time, beyond the regular period.

Considerable numbers of colliers lately assembled together in various parts of this county, threatening general violence; but the magistracy, by persuasion and promise, influenced them to return to their employment. They resisted a deduction from their wages.

Married.] Mr. Swift, to Miss Maria Hall, both of Walsall.—Mr. Charles Timbrell, of Walsall, to Miss Margaret Fenn, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. John Underhill, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Mary Salt, of Daw End.—Mr. William Wright, jun. to Miss Harrison, both of Stone.—At Ranton, Mr. William Hart, to Miss Frances Horobin, of the Lawn Head.—Mr. Richard

Wooldridge, to Mrs. Rock, both of Wednesbury.—Mr. Lovelock, of King's Bromley, to Miss Allport, of Litchfield.—Mr. W. P. Bradbury, of Newcastle, to Miss E. S. Garmeson, of Church Acton.—Mr. William Bullivant, of Mosely, to Miss Cox, of Alcester Lane End.

Died.] At Walsall, 52, Mrs. Thomas Pearce.

At Newcastle, the wife of Mr. Thomas Worrall.—At Stoke, Mr. Giles.

At Tanworth, 98, Mrs. Eliz. Powell.—85, Mrs. Ann Appleby.—At Cheadle, 44, Mrs. Mary Serjeant.—At Bilston, lamented, Mr. Edward Best.—At Moseley, Thomas Hen. Francis Whitgreave, esq.—At Brewood, 77, Mrs. Ann Simmonds.—At Walton, 63, Charles Hales, esq.—At Blithfield, 23, Capt. Hervey Bagot, R. N.—At Shirleywich, Charles Moor, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Heathcote, to Miss Boyes, both of Warwick.—Mr. Thomas Bishop, jun. to Miss Mary Ann Shenstone.—Mr. John Baldwin, to Miss M. Kendall.—Mr. John Woodhill, jun. to Miss Eliza Wilkes.—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss Parkes: all of Birmingham.—Mr. John Parker, to Miss Mary Birch, of West Bromwich.—Mr. Goode, alderman, to Miss Saden, both of Coventry.—Mr. James Thompson, of Atherstone, to Miss Nevill, of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. Swift, of Moland-street, Birmingham, to Miss Elizabeth Waldron, of Ashted.—Mr. Davenport, of Lutterworth, to Miss Ann Bicknell, of Brownsover.—Mr. Ralph Smith, of Radbrook-house, to Miss Mary Farren, of Clifford.—Mr. W. B. Hill, of Coventry, to Miss Fanny Sheldon, of Park-street, Birmingham.—Mr. Thomas Mann, of North Lindsey, to Miss Marshall, of Fullbrook.

Died.] At Warwick, Mrs. Lythall, one of the Society of Friends.—At Birmingham, in Litchfield-street, 78, Mrs. Mary Chellingworth.—68, Mr. Lyneal, of Digbeth.—49, Mr. John Sanders.—The wife of Mr. William Hopkins.—Mr. Mears, of Great Brooke street.—66, Mrs. Elizabeth Bromley.—Mrs. Thompson, of Summerlané.—67, much respected, Mrs. Taylor, of Sand-street.—72, Mrs. Elizabeth Spurrier.—77, Mrs. Phipson.—74, Mr. Josiah Cooke.

At Moreton Morrell, Mr. Carter.—At Whitmore-house, 80, Mrs. Osborne.—At Ashted, 72, Mrs. Mary Cox.—73, Mrs. Lane.—At Hartshill, 84, Mr. Jee.—At Wormleighton, at an advanced age, Mr. William Fessey, of New-House.—At Handsworth, 62, Mr. William Birch.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Shrewsbury-Chronicle states that the gaols were never more crowded with debtors than at present.

Married.] Mr. J. C. Clayton, to Miss Maria Northall, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Thomas Meddins, of Orslow, to Miss Isabella

Isabella Leake, of Coley.—Mr. John Thomas, of Ludlow, to Miss Clara Maria Southern, of Lydbury North.—Mr. John Hall, to Miss Parker, both of Gornall.—Mr. Thomas, to Miss Ann Hughes.—Mr. Tipton, to Miss S. Atkins: all of Ludlow.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 67, the wife of William Childe, esq.—Mr. Bassett.

At Wellington, Thomas Eyton, esq. banker of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Shufflebottom.—At Mardol, 37, Mr. John Crawford Jones.—At Ashfield, 60, Mr. Thomas Smith.—At Colemere, 24, Mr. William Austin.—At Astley Abbots, 95, Mrs. Catherine Phillips.—At Muckley Cross, Mr. Cleobury.—At Long, Miss Eleanor Belton.—At Clun, 93, Mrs. Martha Mitton.—At Ercall, Mr. Thomas Ellsmere.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A meeting, highly respectable and numerous, was lately held at the Hop-pole Inn, to institute an Agricultural Society for the county. Lord Elmley, having taken the chair, briefly stated, that the meeting was called at the suggestion of many gentlemen, who were of opinion that this county was far behind many of the neighbouring ones in the science of agriculture, and of those modern improvements that had not only been found beneficial to the farming interest, but to the increase of the arts, manufactures, and commerce. His lordship then proposed, that the Society be named, "The Worcestershire Society, for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce." Lord Foley perfectly coincided in the representation delivered by Lord E. and promised to give all the aid in his power towards the formation and support of the Society. Several other gentlemen stating their anxious desire for such an establishment, the plan was unanimously adopted.

Married.] James Morse, esq. of the East India Company's service, to Miss Eliza Lucas, of Ripple.—The Rev. John Peter Henry Chesshyre, to Miss Charlotte Frances Commeline, of Rodmarley.—Mr. William Gibbs, of Boraston, to Miss Susannah Emuss, of Eastham.—Mr. John Lilly, of the Forest, to Miss Jane Parkes, of Astwood-House.—Mr. John Hartwright, of Peopleton, to Miss Collicott, of Honeyboun.

Died.] At Worcester, 89, Mrs. Margaret Rufford.

At Dudley, 31, Mrs. Elizabeth Shore.

At Pedmore-park, Joseph Owen, esq.—At Burcott, much respected, Mr. Palmer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The last meeting of the Hereford-Agricultural Society was most numerous and respectably attended; and the exhibition of bulls was larger and better than on most preceding occasions. An ox, the property of H. Unett, esq. attracted general notice, and, it is supposed, will weigh at least a

ton when fat. The Committee reported, that the aged bull exhibited by Mr. Yarworth, of Brinsop, is the finest animal ever shown before this Society.—They adjudged the premium for the best yearling bull, to Mr. Tompkins, of Duppa's Moor;—for the best three year old bull, to Mr. Jeffries, of the Grove;—for the best aged bull, to Mr. Parry, of Burley.

Married.] The Rev. G. L. Gretton, of Upton Bishop, to Miss Augusta Williams, of London.—Mr. James Wheel, of Goodrich, to Miss Ann Abraham, of Langarren.—Mr. John Lilly, to Miss Farr, both of Orcop.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. Roberts.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A petition has been presented to Parliament for permission to light Bristol with gas.

The Victuallers of Bristol have petitioned Parliament for a repeal of the additional duty on licences laid on the last session.

A numerous meeting lately was held at the Town-Hall, Tewkesbury, to consider the propriety of erecting a bridge over the Severn, near that town: the unanimous sentiment of the company was highly in favour of the measure, and a committee was appointed to obtain estimates and other information, preparatory to carrying the design into effect.

Married.] At Bristol, William Capel, esq. of London, to Miss Charlotte Porter.—Henry Poole, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Hunt, of Park-street, Bristol.—Mr. James Gaskell, of Bristol, to Miss Charlotte Thwaites, of London.—At Cheltenham, Major General Sir W. Sheridan, of the Guards, to Miss Louisa Mary Addison, of Moorshadabad, Bengal.—Mr. Hineks, to Miss Jones, both of Cheltenham.—William Joyner, jun. esq. to Miss Susan Elizabeth Hicks, of Berkeley.—Mr. Isaac Summerhill, of Framelode, to Miss Phoebe Fryer, of Overton.—Mr. Skinner, of Doynton, to Miss Charlton, of Marshfield.—The Rev. W. S. Goodenough, rector of Yate, to Miss Ann Mair, of Iron Acton.—James Chapman esq. of Daglingworth, to Mrs. Francis of Taunton.—Mr. Peter Butt, of Cheltenham, to Miss Elvira Deverell.—Mr. Thomas Browning, to Miss Jenkins, both of Minchinhampton.—Mr. R. Hall, of Wotton Underedge, to Miss Mary Ann Haynes, of Didmarton.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Adley, of Barton-street.—77, Capt. R. W. Knight.—Mr. William Henry Medhurst.

At Bristol, 80, Mrs. Catherine Thorn.—Mrs. Mary Williams, of Merchant-street.—Mr. James Wintle, of Baldwin-street.—The wife of Mr. John Hobbs.—Mr. Joseph Herbert, an honorary member of the Geological Society, whose assiduity and knowledge in that science was universally acknowledged by those who have witnessed his efforts, and seen his beautiful cabinet

of minerals, fossils, shells, &c. the collection of 20 years, and which is now to be disposed of by his executor, Mr. Richard Vigor, of James's-place, King's Down.

At Clifton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Margaret Hyffin.

At Tewksbury, Miss Rachael Allis.—Mr. George Taylor.

At Cheltenham, 97, Mrs. Smith.

At Stroud, the wife of Dr. Darke.

At Dursley, at an advanced age, Mrs. Minett.

At Tetbury, Mr. Shipway.

At Newport, 68, Joseph Emerson, esq.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, 35, the wife of Mr. T. Ballingar.

At Charfield, deservedly lamented, the Rev. Richard Jones, rector of Dodington and Charfield.—At Dirham, Mr. Briant, much respected.—At Roel-Farm, Miss Mary Rayer.—At Oldbury on the Hill, Mr. William Hilborrow.—At St. Arvans, much esteemed, 80, Mr. John Rice.—At Prestbury, greatly regretted, Francis Welles, esq.—At Lydney, Mrs. Foot, justly respected.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A requisition from several respectable freeholders of this county has been presented to the High Sheriff, to convene a meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a total abolition of the Property-tax.

Married.] Mr. Arthur Venables, to Miss Martha Lee.—Mr. James Kent, to Miss M'Cormick: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Joy, to Miss Colburne, of Shipston.—Mr. Cross, to Miss Wells, both of Woodstock.—Mr. David Hern, of Black Bouston, to Miss Alice Jordan, of Ducklington.—Mr. Thomas Hearne Seymour, to Miss Arabella Stone, of Thame.

Died.] At Oxford, 28, Mr. David Lurance.—77, Mr. Dunn.—34, Mrs. Brown.—74, Mr. Davenport.—51, Mrs. Hannah Fry.—82, Mr. Routledge.—Mrs. May.—59, Mr. Parr, much respected.—Mr. Thomas Bartlett.—76, Mrs. Whale.

At Banbury, 77, Mr. John Chamberlain.

At Thame, 100, Mrs. Rebecca Ewer.

At Newington, 51, Mr. Jesse Tripp.—At Milton-under-Whichwood, the wife of Mr. James Herbert.—At Wheatley, the Rev. Robert Downes: and a few days after, Mrs. Downes.—At Hampton, 75, Mr. William Barnes, regretted.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

In the Bill for the inclosure of part of Windsor-Forest, the crown is allotted 9-32ds of the common and waste lands; by the Act, appeals lie against all the awards of the commissioners, in the cases of individuals; but it is extraordinary no appeal is allowed against that which is awarded to the crown.

Married.] Thomas Pain, esq. of Windsor, to Miss Hooker, of Cheapside, London.—T. Andrews, esq. of Kensington, to Miss Giles, of Shrivenham.—Mr. Hewett,

to Miss Eliza Hemsted, both of East Ilsley.—Mr. John Prior, of Locking, to Miss Phoebe Guden, of Elsfield.

Died.] At Reading, 30, the wife of Charles Stock, esq.

At Windsor, 88, Mrs. Mary Fennell.

At the Priory, near Reading, 52, the wife of R. W. Halhed, esq.

At Aylesbury, Mrs. Catherine Dell.—Mrs. Jordon.

At Sunningwell, Mr. J. Turner.—At Wycombe Marsh, 73, John Bates, esq.—

At Winkfield, 81, Henry Reddington, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Mr. Young, of Holwell, and several other farmers, lately waited on the Hon. T. Brand, at his residence in Herts, with their petition, and a statement of their accounts, which most clearly demonstrated, that, if some efficient relief was not afforded them, the landlord must either give up his rent, or the government the taxes, as the produce of their farms returned no more, and in some instances not so much, as the amount of the labour and taxes.

Married.] Mr. Bayley Smith, of Bushey-hall, to Miss Elizabeth Paumier, of Watford.

Died.] At Royston, 45, Mr. Watts.—Mr. R. Crespin.

At Tittenhanger, James Yorke, esq. barrister-at-law.

At St. John's Lodge, the wife of Gen. Sir Cornelius Cuyler, bart.

At Kempston, 70, the Rev. James Aspinwall.

At London Colney, 56, T. Roberts, esq.

At Barley, 80, the wife of Henry Walby, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Palmer, to Miss Bracken.—Mr. Martin, to Mrs. Bodger.—Mr. Henry Main, to Miss Mary Crosskell.—Mr. Setchel, of Castor, to Mrs. Alice Tansley: all of Peterborough.—Mr. George Underwood, of Sywell-Lodge, to Miss Ann Walmsley, of Holcott.—Mr. Goodwin, to Mrs. Hare, of Ketton.—Mr. William Reed, of Walton, to Miss Manton, of Tanholt.

Died.] At Peterborough, Mrs. Setchill.—27, Mr. John Johnson Gooding.—64, Mr. Hall.—At Badby, the Rev. Thomas Coxe, vicar of that place.

At Harringworth, 76, the Rev. Thomas Matthews.

At Sudborough-house, 21, Mr. Chas. Aug. Dore.

At Oundle, suddenly, 45, Mr. John Balerston, attorney-at-law; a gentleman of a truly respectable character, entirely untinctured with the unfeeling selfishness ascribed to his profession. He often took more pains to dissuade his friends and neighbours from going to law, even when they wished to employ him, than others of the profession do to persuade and excite them to it.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON.

The subjects for the Bishop of London's two gold medals, of the value of fifteen guineas each, are—For the Latin Dissertation: "*Veram esse Religionem Christianam probatur ex infirmitate ac simplicitate eorum qui eam imprimis docuerunt.*"—For the English: "*Be ye angry and sin not; let not the sun go down upon your wrath.*" Eph. iv. 26.

The farmers in the Fens have held meetings, and determined to pay the working tradesmen but *half* the amount of their bills this year; and not to employ any of those who refuse to give another year's credit for the other half.

In many parts of this county, the wages of labourers have been reduced to four and five shillings per week.

Married.] William Wells, esq. of Holmhouse, to Lady Elizabeth Proby.

Spencer Perceval Mansell, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Ainslie, of Dover street, London.—Mr. P. Arber, of Comberton, to Mrs. Mary Ann Douglas, of Great Chesterford.

Died.] At Cambridge, 59, Mr. Henry Watson.—Henry Whitfield, esq. M.A. Fellow of King's College.

At Newmarket, 82, Mrs. Sarah Tuting, highly esteemed.—61, Mr. J. Bryant.

At Long Sutton, 86, Mr. Brown.—At Fordham, 55, Mr. William Westrope.—At Wicken, 65, Mrs. Hannah Apsland, greatly regretted.

NORFOLK.

Numerous meetings of the land-owners and yeomanry have lately been held in this and other counties throughout the kingdom, for the purpose of taking into consideration the very distressed state of agriculture, and the necessity of applying to Parliament for relief.

A meeting of land-owners, barley-growers, and maltsters, in Norfolk, is convened, to petition Parliament to allow a drawback of the war-duty of 2s. a bushel on malt exported: and against a further renewal of the said war-duty on malt.

The Harleston petition to Parliament, for relief under the present agricultural distresses from the heavy weight of taxation on husbandry, and other causes, has been signed with the greatest avidity, by almost every farmer and tradesman attending that market.

In the two Norwich papers lately published, a maltster has addressed a letter to the growers of corn, on the injury done to barley by thrashing machines: "All machines (he says), in whatever manner they are constructed, injure the grain more or less; and, if the injury escape the observation of the buyer in the sample, it will most assuredly shew itself upon the floor: the smallest bruise, even the breaking off very close to the horny part of the kernel at its end, will be the cause of mould when

the vegetative power begins to be active; this mould not only destroys the kernel, first affected by it, but communicates itself to others that come in contact with it."

Married.] The Rev. Francis Cunningham, rector of Pakefield, to Miss Richenda Gurney, of Earlham.—Mr. Tunney, to Miss Bayfield.—Mr. Harris, to Miss Maria Pilgrim, of Kenninghall.—Mr. James Norton, to Miss Coppin, both of East Dereham.—The Hon. Capt. Frederick P. Irby, of Boyland-hall, to Miss Frances Wright, of Mapperley.

Died.] At Norwich, 24, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Hull.—The widow of G. B. Weston, esq.—67, the wife of Mr. Charles Brown.—68, Sir John Odington Leeke.—

Ivory, esq.—68, Mrs. Mary Rayson.—The wife of Mr. G. Darkin.—86, Robert Harvey, esq. alderman of this city.—At Yarmouth, 84, John Kent, esq.—54, Capt. Thomas Colman.—87, Mrs. Elliston.—62, Mr. Joseph Smith.—68, Mr. Henry Barrett.

At Diss, 65, Mr. James Whait.

At Lynn, 27, Mr. Henry Stort.

At Walsingham, 44, Miss E. Bullock.

At Attleborough, Mrs. Palmer.

At Longham, 48, J. Hastings, gent.—

At Coltishall, 69, Mrs. Gant.—At Kenninghall, 78, Mr. George Humphrey.—

At Postwick, Mr. Richard Ladell.—At

Seething, 44, Mrs. Honor Grimer.—At

Little Fransham, Mrs. Anna Rose, much

lamented.—At Reymerstone, Mrs. Ann High.

SUFFOLK.

At the Suffolk-sessions, twelve persons were found guilty of riotously destroying thrashing-machines, and sentenced to imprisonment. There are now in the gaol of that county, twenty-two persons convicted of this crime, who alleged, as their excuse, the difficulty of finding employment.

Married.] Mr. G. Spall, to Miss Martha Harrold.—Mr. Carley, to Miss Hanby; all of Bury.—Richard Newman, esq. of Kersey-priory, to Miss Mary Simpson, of Nowton.—Mr. George Syred, to Miss Cullam, both of Orford.—Mr. Jeremiah Moye, to Miss Rachael Blomfield, of Needham Market.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Chamberlain.—80, Mr. Bantoff.—23, Miss Harriot Hagne, sincerely lamented.—65, Mr. John Burroughs.—Miss Catherine Morrison.

At Bury, 66, Mrs. Ann Frost.—83, the wife of Mr. John Turner.—60, Mrs. Baldwin.

At Beccles, 64, Mrs. Boulton.

At Walsham, 93, Mrs. Susan Meadows.—At Moulton, the wife of the Rev. Mr.

Wilson.—The Rev. Henry Bates, D. D.—

At Coddendam, 46, Mr. John Reeve.—At

Pakenham, 74, Mr. Joseph Ransom.—

21, Lieut.

91, Lient. Fred. Jermyn.—At Rodbridge, Mr. Samuel Lungley, much respected.—At Ousden, 91, Mrs. Mary Fisher.—At Rendham, much respected, Mr. Thomas Denny.—At Mellis, at an advanced age, Mrs. R. Bullock.

ESSEX.

A requisition to convene the county of Essex, to petition against the Property-tax, has been sent to the high-sheriff. Meetings are also about to be held in its principal towns, in order to represent, by petition to Parliament, the extreme distress of the farmers and tradesmen in this fine county.

Married.] The Rev. W. Wescomb, rector of Langford, to Miss Jane Douglas, of Witham.—Mr. Archer, of Chelmsford, to Miss Brinkley, of Denston.—Mr. Joseph Warmington, of London, to Miss Hannah Blyth, of Langham.—Mr. William Goodrich, of Misbley, to Miss Pollard.

Died.] At Colchester, 77, Mrs. Alice Bumsted.

At Romford, Mr. William Barlow.

At Manningtree, 68, Mr. William Harding.—At Ongar, 77, Mr. Robert Hadsley, sen.—At Rochetts, the Countess St. Vincent.—At Laytonstone, 79, Mr. Henry Henley.—At Wanstead, 59, David Boyn, esq.—The widow of the Rev. George Lloyd.

KENT.

At a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Chatham, the Rev. Archdeacon Law in the Chair, a Saving-Bank was lately established, for receiving such small sums as may be saved from the earnings of tradesmen, mechanics, labourers, servants, &c. As a proof of the utility of this establishment, (which is conducted without any expence to the contributors,) the managers have the satisfaction to state, that subscriptions have been received in six weeks sufficient to enable the treasurer to purchase 1000l. stock in the 3 per cents.

In Kent, not only the wages of labourers in husbandry, but also in all mechanical trades, such as blacksmiths, masons, wheelwrights, &c. have been reduced one fifth.

Married.] Mr. Edward Stacey, of Canterbury, to Miss Mollins, of Dover.—Mr. John Budden, of Canterbury, to Miss Elizabeth Dalton, of Walworth.—Mr. James Staples, to Miss Elizabeth Martin.—Mr. John Mayburn, to Miss Sarah Tritton: all of Feversham.—Mr. Leonard Staff, of Brompton, to Miss Stable, of Gillingham.—Mr. William Gregory, to Miss Philadelphia Good:—all of Maidstone.—Mr. Kelson, to Miss S. New, of St. Lawrence, Thanet.—At Herne, Mr. H. Hilton, to Miss C. Ashbee, of Beltinge.—Mr. Parker, of Huntingfield, to Miss Harriet Kemp, of Elverlaud.—Mr. Jos. Witherden, to Miss Ann Harris, both of Beddenden.

Died.] At Canterbury, 83, Mr. Thomas Taylor.—25, Mr. William Goldfinch.—75, Mr. James White.—Miss Louisa Mantle.—

88, Mrs. Jane Baker.—36, the widow of Mr. George Laurence.

At Dover, at an advanced age, Mrs. Walter.—80, Mrs. Casey.—Mr. George Gambrell.—Captain Mansfield, of Folkestone.

At Maidstone, 78, the widow of Mr. John Snatt.—63, the widow of Mr. C. Houghton.—At Margate, Mrs. Platt.

At Rochester, the wife of T. Elliot, esq. of the Vines.—Mrs. Kettle.

At Chatham, 30, Mr. Gower.—Mr. Wolfington.—Mr. T. Milton.

At Folkestone, 66, the wife of Mr. R. Mummery.—37, Mr. Richard Miles.—70, the wife of Mr. Edmund Kingsford.—53, Mr. Thomas Gittens.—82, Mr. James Kingsford.—70, Mr. T. Barber.

At Hythe, 70, the widow of Mr. P. Coleman.—Mr. Benjamin Fenner.

At Sittingbourne, Mrs. Terry.

SUSSEX.

The Hampshire Telegraph of the 12th ult. states, that the Receiver-General attended, as usual, last week, to receive the Property-Tax, at Chichester and Arundel, where there was a very considerable defalcation in respect to the tenants' duty. Many persons, and some parishes altogether, had refused to pay.

The pressure of the times on the labouring classes of the community cannot be more practically demonstrated, than by the number of labourers and servants in husbandry constantly applying for parochial relief. This relief many parishes are not able to afford, from the situation of the farmers, and the general distress which seems every where to prevail.

The farmers residing near Lewes, held a meeting on Saturday, the 10th, Mr. John Ellman, sen. in the chair, when they agreed to petition Parliament on the ruinous state of the agricultural classes, praying for immediate relief.

The nobility and magistrates of Sussex have, by advertisement, expressed a wish that all future sheriffs would curtail their expences as much as possible. This is in consequence of a rivalry of late years by those serving the office in that county.

The magistrates at Brighton have forbid publicans to allow persons to eat and drink more than an hour at a sitting!

Married.] Capt. John Gray, to Miss Rachel Holt, of Chichester.—Charles Henry Strode, esq. of Frant, to Miss Jane Ruth Kirby, of Maryfield.

Died.] At Chichester, the wife of William Rudge, esq.—75, Mrs. Cutfield.—73, Mr. John Coates.

At Highdown, lamented, the wife of C. F. Goring, esq.—At Bexhill, Miss Sarah Russell.

HAMPSHIRE.

So greatly depressed are the farmers in the neighbourhood of Portsmouth, that, in the small village of Hambledon alone, eighty

eighty families of men discharged from husbandry work are daily subsisted by poor-rates.

Married.] Mr. Sims, to Miss Button, of Portsmouth.—Capt. Higgins, R. N. to Miss Ann Haynes, of Portsmouth.—Mr. Patterson, to Miss Mary Jones, both of Winchester.—Mr. Cowdery, of Wallop, to Miss Hall, of Romsey.—John Williams, esq. of London, to Miss Jane Gattrel, of Portsea.—The Rev. J. M. Orsmond, to Miss Mary Browne, of Portsea.—Mr. Lavender, of Portsea, to Mrs. Gregory.—

Mr. Hillary, of Tetherly, to Miss Langridge, of East Dean.

Died.] At Winchester, 23, much regretted, Mr. John Wharton.—Mrs. Phillips.—36, Mr. John Weeks.

At Portsmouth, Miss Lavington, much respected.—56, Mrs. Shoveller, greatly lamented.

At Gosport, Mrs. Ann Long.

At Portsea, Mrs. Macleod.—Mr. Arthur Bolton.—Mr. Read.—70, Mr. Jacob Levi, much respected.—Mr. Charles Marshall, a man of singular habits, but of respectable character.—Mr. Robert Littlefield.

At Christchurch, 75, Mrs. M. Newman.

At Havant, 76, Mr. T. Hewett.

At Lymington, Mr. Philip Wooldridge.

WILTSHIRE.

In addition to the liberality of F. D. Astley, esq. in building a new church at Everley, he presented a new and complete peal of six bells, upwards of 5400 cwt. which were furnished from the old established church-bell foundery, at Aldbourn.

Married.] Capt. H. Baker, R. N. to Caroline, daughter of Dr. Price, canon of Salisbury.—Mr. J. Smith, of Wanborough, to Miss Wall, of Marlborough.

Died.] At Chippenham, Mr. W. Gale.

At Warminster, Mrs. Maskelyn.—The Rev. Dr. Griffith.

At Devizes, Miss Noyes.—Mr. Brackstone, much respected.

At Bradford, 71, Mr. John Rennison, highly respected.

At Melksham, 74, Mr. William Bailey.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Mr. George Buckley, of Taunton, has invented a portable apparatus, by which the weight of the atmospheric air, and of gases in general, is determined with the most undeviating accuracy, by the application of the principle of the discovery to the common balance.

Married.] John Sealey, esq. of Bridgewater, to Miss Emma Lovell, of Rookely-house.—James Chapman, esq. of Daglingworth, to Mrs. Fraunceis, of Taunton.—John Rossiter, esq. of North Petherton, to Miss Charlotte Buncombe, of Lyng.—Mr. Joseph Wilton, of Englishcombe, to Mrs. Giller, of Holloway.—Mr. John Born, of Bondleigh, to Miss Sophia Bendon, of Ilton.—Mr. H. Bond, of Bath, to Miss E. Brooks, of Paulton.—Mr. John Wakefield, to Mrs. Angel.—Mr. Thomas Wakefield, to Miss Gingell: all of Walcot.

Died.] At Bath, 67, Mrs. Mead, of New Sidney-buildings, regretted.—In New King-street, Major Chester.—In Caroline-buildings, Mrs. Oliver.—Mrs. Eliz. Rainstorp.—On St. James's Parade, 74, Mrs. Ann Bretton.—Mrs. Grimstone, of Kensington-buildings.—The widow of Richard Crouch, esq. of Walcot-parade.—In Bridge-street, Mr. Richard Merret, greatly respected.—In Fountain buildings, the wife of Mr. F. Davis.—In Lambridge-buildings, the wife of Chas. Kegan, esq.—49, Michael Collman, esq.

At Bridgwater, Miss Jane White.—Mr. John Borrow.

At Taunton, 76, the widow of Mr. W. Newcomb.

At Kingston, 71, Mr. John Bolt, sen, sincerely regretted.

At Marston Magna, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hester Davidge.—At North Petherton, the wife of Mr. Philip Coombe.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Hon. Thos. Stapleton, to Miss Maria Wynne Bankes, of Kingston-hall.—Mr. Wm. Payne, of Bridport, to Miss Sarah Money, of Allington.—W. R. Hayes, esq. of Mapperton, to Miss Harris, of Corfe Mullen.

Died.] At Poole, the wife of Robert Slade, esq.

At Bridport, 83, Mr. Elias Punfield.—Miss Sarah Rooker.—52, the widow of Mr. Thos. Carpenter.

At Wareham, 76, Mr. Wm. Cole, alderman of that borough.

At Beerhacket, 98, the widow of J. Munden, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Petition has been presented to the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill for lighting the city of Exeter with Gas, which was referred to a Committee.

At the last monthly market at Totness, a large meeting of the Yeomanry took place, to confer on the present very distressed state of agriculture, when it was unanimously agreed, that petitions should be sent forthwith, by the different parishes to the county members, to be by them presented to Parliament.

Proposals are in circulation at Plymouth, for the purpose of erecting a building in that town, in which an annual exhibition of Paintings and a School of Design are intended to be established.

A spirited petition to Parliament has been presented from Yealmtun and its neighbourhood, on the distressed state of the country, which we regret we have not room to insert.

Married.] Lient. H. B. Shipton, R. N. to Miss Ann Pierce, both of Exeter.—Mr. Isaac Punchard, of Exeter, to Miss J. T. Chown, of Alphingham.—At Lympton, William Stewart Hamilton, esq. of Dublin, to the widow of Matthew Forde, esq. of Slaford.—John Creswell, esq. of Newcourt, to Miss Maria Short, of Teignmouth.—At Tavistock,

Tavistock, William Gill, esq. banker, to Miss Bridall. — Lieut. N. Bliss, to Miss Grace Dyer, both of Barnstaple. — Lieut. T. M. Williams, R. N. to Miss Adams, of Windmill-hill, near Plymouth. — At Woodbury, Mr. T. Hole, to Miss Steele.

Died.] At Exeter, in the Close, 60, Miss Hutton. — 56, Mrs. Damerell. — Mr. William Taylor; and a few days after, Mrs. Taylor. — 49, Mr. Robert Trewman, one of the proprietors and editor of Trewman's Exeter Flying Post; deservedly lamented. — 54, Jonathan Worthy, esq. alderman of this city.

At Exmouth, Valentine Gardner, esq. — 76, Mr. John Sherrick. — 59, Mr. George Pyne. — 87, Mr. Thomas Grogen.

At Topsham, 92, Mr. Geo. Culverwell.

At Plymouth, the widow of Capt. Hawker, R. N.

At Sidmouth, Mr. James Tremlett. — Mrs. Charlotte Storer.

At Tiverton, the wife of Mr. W. Dicken.

At Ashburton, the Rev. W. A. Cockey.

At Axminster, Mrs. Elizabeth Cort.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. F. Symons, to Miss Cordelia Bond, both of Falmouth. — Mr. Henry Oliver, to Miss Eliz. Rowett, both of East Love. — Mr. Clarke, to Miss Cath. Mitchell, both of Bodmin.

Died.] At Truro, 80, Mrs. Sibley. — 83, Mr. Wm. Thompson; sixty-three of which he spent as house-steward in one family.

At Penryn, 36, Capt. James Cocks.

At St. Columb, 88, Mrs. Naney Hicks.

WALES.

Several districts in Cardiganshire are in a very disturbed state; and the sheriff's officers are incapable of executing their duties.

A Saving-bank has lately been established in Swansea.

Married.] At Tenby, Henry Palmer, esq. to Miss Elizabeth Dunn, of Tarr. — James Knight, esq. to Miss Mary Anne Wynne, of Mld. — E. Davies, esq. of Trydder, to Miss Margaret Lewis, of Cymman. — Richard Wilkins, esq. of Brecon, to Miss Green, of Clydach.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. Morgan. — Mr. J. Childe. — 56, Mrs. Lydia Voss.

At Neath, 97, Mrs. Priscilla Bacon.

At Milford, at an advanced age, Mrs. Folger, a member of the Society of Friends. — 44, the wife of Mr. Wm. Sails.

At Aberystwith, Mrs. Jane Evans.

At Brecon, 88, Mr. Tho. Longfellow.

At Caernarvon, 74, much respected, Mr. Griffith Parry.

At Pool, 84, the widow of J. Dicken, esq.

At Kidwelly, Mr. Morgan.

At Merthyr, Mr. David Williams.

At Penrhos, 74, much respected, the widow of Sir John T. Stanley, of Alderbey.

SCOTLAND.

The Glasgow Herald says, "We understand that the several collectors of assessed taxes have received orders from the Exchequer, prohibiting them from collecting the proposed duty upon shops, warehouses, &c. until that grand question be determined by a court of Justice, or at least until further orders."

Died.] At Edinburgh, the widow of Lieut. gen. Douglas.

At Glasgow, Mr. Samuel Hall. — Mr. A. Brown, author of the History of Glasgow.

At Dumfries, 87, Mr. James Allen.

At Beaufort Castle, 80, the Hon. Archibald Fraser.

At Kirktown, Glenelg, 105, Mrs. Mary Coniag. — At Monclink, 117, John Kilgore.

IRELAND.

Late Dublin and Waterford-Papers communicate very painful information; they announce the loss, on the coast of Ireland, of the Seahorse, Lord Melville, and Boadicea transports, from Ramsgate, having on board large detachments of the 59th, 62d, and 82d. regiments of foot — part of the army from France. The Seahorse, with five companies of the 59th, under the command of Major Douglas, struck on the sands near Tramore; when he, with 10 officers, 287 privates, 31 women, 40 children, and 18 sailors, perished: the Lord Melville went on shore near Kinsale, and lost but few men; — and the Boadicea, which sailed in company with the Lord Melville, to avoid a similar fate, came to anchor; but, the rocks soon cutting through and destroying her cables, she also went on shore, and, out of 280 men of the 82nd, lost 220. Several merchant-vessels, in other parts of the Irish coast, with their crews, are to be added to these melancholy catastrophes.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, Sir Windsor Hnloke, bart.

At Konigsburgh, 55, Augustus Von Kotzebue, the celebrated and truly ingenious dramatist, author of Travels in Italy, &c. His Pizarro, Stranger, Lovers' Vows, Virgin of the Sun, &c. are well known to the English public. It was his custom to publish a volume of new Plays at every Michaelmas Leipsic fair, besides Poems and other light-pieces. His works prove him to have been a man of exquisite sensibility; but some slight put on him by Napoleon during his visit to Paris, rendered him the implacable enemy of that great man, and tinged his late writings with a whimsical preference for the climate and liberty of Russia.

* * * Several valuable Communications, which came to hand after the 12th, were too late to appear in the current Number.

Facts relative to the actual state of the Farming Interests in different parts of the Country, will be highly acceptable.

Amicus, of Baltimore, is informed, that this Magazine may be had of MESSRS. OLDFIELD and Co. of New York, and of all American Booksellers.